

**Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of TPM 21159, a 57.9-Acre
Parcel at 31460 Aqueduct Road, APN 127-110-81,
including Test Excavations at CA-SDI-19502,
Bonsall, San Diego County, California**

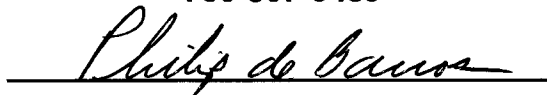
**Hefner-Brown Minor Subdivision/TPM 21159
Kiva Project 09-0108702; Log No. 09-02-002**

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey of TPM 21159, a 57.9-acre Parcel at 31460 Aqueduct Road, APN 127-110-81, including Test Excavations at CA-SDI-19502, Bonsall, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Survey

New Sites: SDI-19502 or P-37-030719

Updated Sites: none

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BCSG	Bonsall Sponsor Community Group
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CA-SDI-xxx	Archaeological Site in San Diego County, California
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
DPLU	Department of Planning and Land Use
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
HRG	City of San Diego Historical Resource Guidelines
LR	Local Register of Historic Resources in San Diego County
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
PAS	Professional Archaeological Services
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description and Location

The project is a 57.9-acre parcel, TPM 21159, at 31460 Aqueduct Road (APN 127-110-81) within the community of Bonsall in San Diego County, California. The Hefner-Brown Minor Subdivision proposes to subdivide the property into four lots plus a remainder (lots range from 4.3 to 36.0 acres). Proposed grading would be 4,230 cubic yards of cut and fill. The site will contain a biological open space easement that overlaps with the location of the archaeological site. Therefore, the archaeological site will be protected from direct and indirect project impacts. A single family home and garage would remain on the remainder lot. There are no offsite improvements. The property is in the SE¼ of Section 26 of Township 10 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian, as shown on the 1968 (photorevised 1975) USGS *Bonsall 7.5'* quad.

Scope of Work and Personnel

Survey and Records Search

The initial project scope of work called for a records search and archaeological survey. The records search was conducted by the Principal Investigator of PAS, Dr. Philip de Barros, on August 14, 2009. On September 11, Dr. de Barros also requested the 1870 GLO Plat Map for Township 10 South, Range 3 West, from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento.

The survey was conducted on August 15, 2009, by Dr. Philip de Barros, Principal Investigator from PAS, assisted by Joel Paulson, Scot Golia, and Jillian Wilson. Cami Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians participated as Native American Observer.

Most of the property consists of steep slopes, many of which are either too steep to be surveyed or were unlikely to have cultural resources. Therefore, the survey concentrated primarily on relatively flat areas on the tops of the hills and areas of slight to moderately steep slopes. Ground visibility ranged from 20-100% depending upon the density of the coastal sage scrub vegetation, which tended to be dense on the steeper, generally unsurveyable slopes. Except for the dangerously steep slopes, virtually all rock outcrops were inspected for possible milling features, associated artifacts, and rock art. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered.

An historic trash site was encountered, but a bee's nest prevented its recordation. After the bee's nest was removed, Dr. de Barros and Joel Paulson returned on September 3, 2009, to record the site, CA-SDI-19502.

Two structures at the northern end of the property and the corrals and sheds along its southern border were determined to be less than 45 years old. The barn or shed in the southeastern part of the property that appears on the 1968 *Bonsall* quad is no longer present on a 2003 aerial photo and no traces of artifacts or foundations were located during survey.

Despite some terrain obstacles, it is felt that the survey was successful at locating potential cultural resources on the property.

Test Excavations

To assess the information potential of SDI-19502, test excavations were undertaken on March 21, 2010, by Dr. Philip de Barros. He was assisted by Scot Golia, Wendy Dorenbusch, Manuel Galaviz, and Jillian Wilson. Seven 30-diameter shovel probes were excavated into the four trash loci to determine whether a subsurface component was present (see map and details in the main report). After determining the loci had little or no subsurface component, the contents of each trash deposit were physically examined to determine the dominant types of artifacts in each trash locus, i.e., rusted sanitary cans and/or aluminum pull-tab beer cans, and potentially useful functionally and temporally diagnostic artifacts were removed for further study in the field. The removed artifacts were brush-cleaned, described, measured, and photographed in the field. Descriptive data included information on shape, dimensions, color, maker's marks, brand names, and other diagnostic features that might assist in dating the artifacts and determining their function, including company of manufacture and/or contents. Eight diagnostic artifacts were collected for curation. The field notes and digital artifact photographs were analyzed by Dr. Philip de Barros and the results were compiled in a table. The eight collected artifacts have been permanently curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

Native American Consultation/Participation

A letter was sent on August 18, 2009, to the Native American Heritage Commission to request a sacred lands check. The response of August 18th was negative. The survey was conducted with the help of Cami Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. The Pala Band of Mission Indians and California Indian Legal Services also commented on the project. Since no prehistoric resources were encountered, the test excavations were conducted on March 21 without an Observer.

Findings

CA-SDI-19502 (P-37-030719) consists of four loci (A-D) containing historic cans, bottles, and ceramics and other historic debris that date from the late 1920s through the early to the mid-1970s. The site measures 81 m (265.7 ft) north-south by 12 m (39.4 ft) east-west. Given the absence of other older structures in

the general vicinity, it is likely that CA-SDI-19502 represents a secondary trash deposit created by the occupants of the house situated just north of the subject property, to the northwest of the site. The current house was built in 1946; however, aerial photos and County Assessor records indicate an earlier structure in the same location built ca.1926.

Locus A

Locus A measures 23 m (75.5 ft) north-south by 11 m (36.1 ft) east-west and is in the northern part of the site. It ranges in depth from 8 to 35 cm (4 to 14 inches). It contains a dense pile of historic trash measuring 6 m (19.7 ft) by 3 m (9.8 ft). Additional trash is present to the north, east and south of the main trash deposit.

North Part of Locus A

This area contains the largest number of artifacts predating the construction of the current house in 1946 whose occupants are thought to have disposed of trash creating SDI-19502. This includes numerous bottles and jars made in the late 1920s and 1930s. It also contains artifacts made mostly during the 1940s and 1950s.

East Part of Locus A

This consists of only a few scattered artifacts, including an undecorated whiteware bowl fragment and a fragment of a cobalt or dark blue “Fiesta Ware” bowl. Fiesta Ware and its analogs date primarily to the 1930s and 1940s.

South Part of Locus A

This area contains rusted sanitary cans, a coffee can, and other artifacts that date to the post-1946 occupation of the household just north of subject property.

Locus A – Area of Dense Trash

This deposit contains a wide variety of types of domestic trash. The most dominant items are rusted sanitary cans of various sizes and pull-tab aluminum beer and soda cans. It also contains numerous household products in bottles and or cans, automotive items, some building materials, and the rare personal item. Ceramic artifacts and plastic items are present but are not common. Most artifacts appear to date from the 1940s through the early to mid 1970s. Some may date to the period between 1926 and 1946, including a bottle dated to between 1930 and 1940.

Locus B

This locus measures 10 m (32.8 ft) north-south by 7 m (23.0 ft) east-west. It is a relatively dispersed trash scatter at the southern end of the site that ranges in depth from 5 to 18 cm (2 to 7 inches). It includes a post-1929 Shinola shoe polish bottle; a ½-gallon whiskey bottle; part of a plastic Macgregor helmet; a paint can; a juice bottle; a fragment of a porcelain figurine showing a Chinese man laying the mandolin; motor oil cans and an oil filter; pull-top aluminum beer cans; rusted vegetable, fruit and meat sanitary cans. Most of artifacts probably date to 1946 and afterwards, but a few may date to the 1930s.

Locus C

This locus is about 30 m north of Locus A. It measures 3.5 m (11.5 ft) north-south by 1.5 m (4.9 ft) east west and ranges in depth from 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 inches). It consists primarily of dozens of rusted sanitary cans and about a dozen Canada Dry soda bottles. It also includes the remains of a child's red wagon, two Rex Cudahy lard pails, two pepper sauce bottles, and other historic artifacts. Again, most of these items probably date to 1946 onwards. One pepper sauce bottle may date between 1935 and 1940.

Locus D

Locus D is situated midway between Loci A and B and measures 2.8 m (9.2 ft) north-south and 1.5 m (4.9 ft) east west. It ranges in depth from 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 inches). It consists primarily of rusted fruit and vegetable sanitary cans and aluminum pull-top beer cans. A pepper sauce bottle may date to the 1930s and medicine or cleaning fluid bottle made by Owens Bottle Company dates to 1927. The locus also contains ceramic, glass and metal bottles and cans that date to after 1946.

Ceramic Isolate

An isolate consisting of two conjoining blue transfer ware sherds were found about 100 m (328 ft) upslope, west of Locus A. They probably date to the 1920s given the site artifact assemblage of the site and the 1926 house construction date.

Summary and Discussion

There is plentiful evidence that indicates trash deposition from soon after the creation of a structure on the property to the north of the subject property in 1926. Most of the early trash appears to be bottles, but sanitary cans are also present. Trash dating prior to the construction of a new house on the site in 1946 is present in Loci A, B and D, but may be absent from Locus C. Most trash items are food, beverage, household and automotive items, and some building and construction material. Personal items are rare. Most of the food cans were for fruit, vegetables,

and meats. Beverage cans are mostly for beer and soda. No sun-colored amethyst (SCA) glass was found, which fits with a later 1920s onward occupation.

Resource Importance

The important information from CA-SDI-19502 has been recovered as the result of the test excavations for the following reasons:

- An examination of a large sample of temporally and functionally diagnostic artifacts indicated the trash dates from the later 1920s through the mid 1970s and is derived from both the pre-1946 and post-1946 occupations of the property just to the north of the subject property.
- The trash consists primarily of the following types of artifacts: food and beverage bottles and cans; other household items; automotive items; some building materials, and the rare personal item.
- Given that important information about the functional and temporal nature of the historic trash deposits has already been obtained, it is unlikely that additional excavations would provide much additional useful information.

In addition, the resource does not meet the standards of significance required by the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and no human remains are present.

Impact Identification

CA-SDI-19502

This site will not be subject to direct or indirect impacts because the site will be preserved in a biological open space easement. In short, the open space easement, site recordation, archival research, testing, and artifact collection and curation have **mitigated any potential impacts to CA-SDI-19502 to below a level of significance.**

Management Considerations

Mitigable Impacts

CA-SDI-19520 is not in an area where it would be directly impacted by site grading and construction. Potential direct and indirect impacts will be avoided as design changes have placed the site in a biological open space easement.

No Significant Adverse Effects

Impacts to historical archaeological site, CA-SDI-19502, have been mitigated through site recordation, archival research, testing, and artifact collection and curation. In addition, design considerations have placed the archaeological site within a biological open space easement. Due to these measures, the

significance of the site has been mitigated to below a level of significance. In short, **for the proposed project, there are No Significant Adverse Effects to cultural resources.**

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description and Location

At the request of Michael Hefner, Professional Archaeological Services (PAS) was asked to conduct an archaeological survey of TPM 21159, a 57.9-acre parcel at 31460 Aqueduct Road (APN 127-110-81) within the unincorporated community of Bonsall in San Diego County, California (Figures 1-3). The Hefner-Brown Minor Subdivision proposes to subdivide the property into four lots plus a remainder (lots range from 4.3 to 36.0 acres). Proposed grading would be 4,230 cubic yards of cut and fill. The site will contain a biological open space easement that overlaps with the location of the newly discovered archaeological site discussed in this report. The archaeological site's location within this easement will protect it from direct and indirect project impacts. A single family dwelling and garage would remain on the remainder lot. There are no offsite improvements. The parcel is bounded by a single family residence to the north, vacant land and orchards to the west, vacant land to the east, and vacant land and some shed and corral structures that are <45 years old to the southeast. The property is in the SE¼ of Section 26 of Township 10 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian, as shown on the 1968 (photorevised 1975) USGS *Bonsall 7.5'* quad (Figure 2).

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

General Description of Project Area

The 57.9-acre project area is traversed in a northeast-southwest direction by Aqueduct Road. The property is about 0.3 miles north of Moosa Canyon and only few hundred meters west of I-15. Mt. Ararat which peaks at 891 ft is about one mile to the northwest. The general area is relatively undeveloped.

Topography, Hydrology, Geology and Soils

Elevations within the project boundaries range from 300 to 825 feet. There is somewhat more topographic variation within the region. The project area is situated within an unnamed triangle-shaped area of mountains west of I-15. The base runs along I-15 to the east and the other sides of the triangle correspond to the San Luis Rey River bed to the north and Moosa Canyon to the south. Elevations within this triangle range from 170 to 300 ft within the canyons and from 180 to 1039 ft (unnamed peak) in the mountains.

Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

Figure 2: Project Location Map

Figure 3: Site Plan

In terms of local hydrology, there are no streams or major drainages within the project area. Major drainages in the project vicinity include the broad San Luis Rey River Valley three miles to the north and Moosa Canyon directly to the south and southeast (see Figure 2).

The project area is located within the geologic province known as the Peninsular Ranges Province, which is characterized by hills, mountains and steep canyons with occasional flat valleys. The Peninsular Ranges generally run north south from the Santa Monica and San Bernardino mountains down into Baja California. The general geology of this region consists of Cretaceous granitic, dioritic, and gabbroic rocks of the southern California basolith, which also includes mixed rocks of various types. This basolith was implanted and became exposed to the surface in the Mesozoic Era, during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, respectively. Even when only sedimentary rocks are visible on the surface, the basolith underlies them. It averages 60 miles in width and the rocks go from older to younger as you go from west to east (Bergen, Clifford, and Spear 1997:53; McArthur 1984:17-18).

The soil group on the property appears to be the Cienega-Fallbrook association (No. 23, Group VI), described as “excessively drained to well-drained coarse sandy loams and sandy loams that have a sandy clay loam subsoil over decomposed granodiorite; 9 to 75 percent slopes” (*General Soil Map, San Diego Area, California* 1971).

Climate, Vegetation, and Fauna

The town of Bonsall is 12 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The climate of the project area and Bonsall is characterized as Mediterranean with a hot summer (Pryde 1984:Figure 3.4). The average annual precipitation in the Escondido-Bonsall area is over 16 inches and the average annual temperature is about 62 degrees Fahrenheit. For the Bonsall area, average annual rainfall is 14.25 inches (BCSG 2009a). The average July/August high temperature for the region is about 85 degrees F. and the average January low temperature is about 40 degrees F. (Pryde 1984:Figures 3.1 and 3.2). The Bonsall area has warmer summers and cooler winters than does the city of San Diego. Thus, while the moderating effects of the ocean create a 70° day in August in Ocean Beach, it is close to 85° in Bonsall (Pryde 1984:32 and Figure 3.1).

In terms of vegetation, much of the study region was, and in some parts still is, devoted to ranching and agriculture, including scattered orchards. Much of the project property is covered with the native coastal scrub vegetation. Some riparian vegetation exists along unnamed streams, in the San Luis Rey River drainage, and in Moosa Canyon. Local fauna may include mule deer, brush rabbit, skunk, opossum, squirrels, lizards, snakes, and birds.

Previous and Current Land Use in the Project Vicinity

The general project vicinity has been used as open range land and scattered small farms and orchards. By the 1920s, the community of Bonsall was a place of dairies; cattle, turkey, grape, olive and thoroughbred horse ranches; and pig, ostrich and rabbit farms. Bees were also raised (Funk 1984). However, by the late 1940s, only five structures were present in Section 26, including the residence just north of the subject property. By the late 1960s, only seven structures are present. The subject property consists of mostly coastal sage scrub-covered steep slopes and has seen little use over time.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Period

Reviewing its broad elements, San Diego prehistory has often been presented as divided into the following periods: 1) San Dieguito Culture or Early Period/Archaic, 2) the La Jolla Culture or Millingstone Horizon or Encinitas Tradition, and 3) the Late Prehistoric. More recent scenarios have tended to use the term Archaic to cover the period from ca. 9000-8500 years ago until about 1300-800 years (see Byrd and Reddy 2002:44), with a focus primarily on coastal adaptations about which more is known. The San Dieguito is often seen as a late manifestation of the Paleoindian Period, but indeed it was largely contemporaneous with early coastal adaptations generally associated with the La Jollan Culture or Complex. Later inland manifestations, succeeding the San Dieguito, have been labeled the Pauma Complex by True (1958, 1980), which has not been well dated. Thus, the term Archaic Period covers the inland San Dieguito and later Pauma Complex and the coastal La Jollan Complex which is contemporaneous with both. It is also worth noting that some coastal occupations in San Diego County are older than 9000 years old (see Byrd 2003; Byrd et al. 2004, cited in Byrd and Raab 2007:219). In this broader scenario, the Late Prehistoric follows the Archaic.

The San Dieguito Culture or Early Period/Archaic

At present there is no agreed upon sequence for the early prehistory of the San Diego area (Warren et al. 1993). While estimates have been made for early occupation as early as 12,000 B.P. (Jones 1991; Moratto 1984), the earliest radiocarbon date is 9,030 B.P. \pm 350 (Byrd and Serr 1993:9; Higgins 1995:9). This early Paleoindian culture, generally referred to as the San Dieguito culture, was first described by Malcolm Rogers (1945, 1966), and most agree that its appearance in southern California was the result of environmental change leading peoples to migrate westward through Jacumba Pass (Byrd and Serr 1993:9).

While the San Dieguito was initially associated with a hunting complex, it is now seen as a generalized hunting and gathering subsistence pattern, which probably

included marine and riverine shellfish (Jones 1991). The moist climate of the early to mid Holocene created a landscape of pinyon-juniper forests and rich riparian communities along major lakes and watercourses where the hunting of large (deer, elk) and small game were central to subsistence (Byrd and Serr 1993:9). One of the earliest San Dieguito occupations was the C.W. Harris Site on the San Dieguito River which dates to 8th millennium B.C. (see Kyle et al. 1990). Warren (1966), Moriarty (1967), Kaldenberg (1982), and Gallegos and Carrico (1984) have reported on other important sites dating to this period or slightly later (see Higgins 1995:9). San Dieguito camps are most commonly found on mesas or ridge tops which enabled hunters to spot game from afar (Byrd and Serr 1993:9).

Byrd and Serr (1993:9), citing Davis et al. (1969), summarize the basic elements of the San Dieguito assemblage as containing

heavy "horsehoof" planes, which were probably used as scrapers, a variety of other kinds of scrapers which may have been hafted, choppers made on large, heavy primary flakes, a variety of large knives or points, rare crescentic stones of unknown use, thick primary flakes and thin trimming and finishing flakes. Flaking was frequently bifacial and of good quality.
(Byrd and Serr 1993:9)

The San Dieguito occupation is thought to have come to a close somewhere between 8500 and 7500 B.P. (Warren and True 1961).

The Archaic (La Jolla or Millingstone or Encinitas Period)

Byrd and Reddy (2002:44) summarize the Archaic Period with a focus on coastal adaptations as follows:

Initial Archaic exploitation of the San Diego Coast is generally considered to have entailed sizable semi-sedentary populations focused around resource-rich bays and estuaries . . . Shellfish were interpreted as a dietary staple; plant resources (both nuts and grasses) were an important dietary component, while hunting and fishing were less important. This adaptive strategy remained largely unchanged for several thousand years. According to Warren, True and Eudey (1961:24), "the Jolla complex reached its cultural climax between 7000 and 4000 years ago when shellfish were plentiful in the lagoons along the coast." Major changes in human adaptation occurred after 4000 years ago when extensive estuarine silting is believed to have caused a decline in shellfish populations. A major depopulation of the coastal zone was postulated, with settlements shifting inland to a river valley orientation, thus, intensifying exploitation of small terrestrial game and plant resources, possibly including acorns (Christenson 1992; Crabtree et al. 1963; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1992; Masters and Gallegos 1997; M. Rogers

1929:467; Warren and Pavesic 1963; Warren 1968). The coast was abandoned or only seasonally occupied, with a possible slight increase in coastal occupation after about 1600 to 1200 years ago. [Byrd and Reddy 2002:44]

As Byrd and Reddy (2002:44) suggest, this scenario has been modified in significant ways based on more recent research. Many localities along the coast have continuous occupations from the later Middle Holocene (later Archaic Period) to the Late Holocene (Late Prehistoric Period), such as San Diego Bay, Mission Bay, the Peñasquitos Lagoon/Sorrento Valley area, San Elijo Lagoon/Escondido Creek, the Santa Margarita River drainage, Las Flores Creek, and San Mateo Creek, the latter three within Camp Pendleton (Byrd and Raab 2007:220; Byrd et al. 2004). Moreover, the timing of the siltation of the coastal lagoons and estuaries varied from one drainage to another.

As noted by Higgins (1995) and Byrd and Serr (1993), the La Jolla culture was a local manifestation of the "Milling Stone Horizon" of southern California (see Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). The emphasis placed on plant and plant seed processing is evidenced by manos and metates, with groups near the coast also focusing on marine shellfish. Inland sites are more heavily dominated by millingstones. Small mammals were also processed using manos and metates (see Yohe et al. 1991; de Barros 1996). Other tools associated with La Jollan sites include relatively crudely shaped flaked stone tools, polished stone artifacts and drills, and a variety of projectile points. La Jollan sites also indicate burial of the dead first in living areas and later in defined cemeteries (Byrd and Serr 1993:9). Both the La Jollan tradition and its inland manifestation are local representations of the Encinitas Tradition defined by Warren (1968).

True (1966) believes two separate subsistence patterns eventually develop: an inland pattern, referred to as the Pauma Complex, and a refined marine-oriented economy on the coast (Byrd and Serr 1993:9). Trade probably flourished between these groups and between them and desert peoples.

The Pauma Complex. True (1958) initially gave the name Pauma Complex to a series of 24 inland "Millingstone"-like sites situated in the upper San Luis Rey River valley east of Pala and in Valley Center (True 1958:Figure 3a). Using a sample of 21 sites in the Pauma Valley area, True (1980:92) describes the typical characteristics of Pauma Complex as follows:

[They] are located on relatively high ground with respect to the more recent San Luis Rey sites. These locations include knolls, saddles, and old terrace-like alluvial formations often associated with mudflow deposits. In almost every case, the sites are located quite near potential water supplies . . . but are usually some distance from presently viable water sources. None of the sites examined . . . had any obvious evidence of soil alteration or midden. Casual examination of the sites suggests that they

consist of sparsely scattered surface artifacts. [However] most . . . actually represent shallow buried components with varying degrees of internal complexity . . .

. . . the sites in question are consistently located on older alluvial formations rather than on the more recent soils. Most of these “older” soils are developments on mudflow and fanglomerate formations believed to be of Pleistocene age (Jahns and Wright 1951:13). Many of the mudflow formations (and landslide features of similar composition) are directly related to the Elsinore fault . . .
[True 1980:2; see also True and Waugh 1981:1012)

The Pauma Complex artifact assemblage can be summarized as follows (see True 1980; True and Beemer 1982; Waugh 1986; True and Waugh 1981):

- a high frequency of shaped manos
- the presence of finely worked small domed scrapers and other scraping tools
- the presence of knives and points
- the relatively rare occurrence of discoidals and cogged stones
- a predominance of grinding tools over flaked tools
- a predominance of deep basin metates over slab metates
- a predominance of cobble hammers over core hammers, including the presence of hammer grinders
- a low frequency of cobble tools
- a scarcity of cobble choppers and cobble scrapers
- a predominance of volcanics as source material for most flaked stone
- an extreme scarcity of obsidian and shell beads
- the presence of occasional smoothing stones

The Late Prehistoric Period and San Luis Rey I and II

As noted earlier, this period is generally listed as beginning between AD 700 and 1250 (Morrato 1984; M. Rogers 1945; Warren et al. 1998; Byrd and Reddy 2002:44), though some have suggested extending it back to ca. 3000 B.P., using the term Early Late Prehistoric (see Moriarty 1967; Moratto et al. 1994:3.3). Many identify the beginning of this period with the arrival of Shoshonean populations around 3000 B.P., but linguistic data suggest such migrations may have occurred as early as 5000 B.P. Not only is the actual beginning of such migrations not well established, but it is also not known whether the migrations were gradual or relatively abrupt or whether there was population replacement or intermingling leading to relative cultural continuity with the addition of new traits. In any event, the present-day Luiseño are descendents of these Shoshonean migrants. Critical innovations during the Late Prehistoric include the bow and arrow with Cottonwood and Desert-side notched triangular points, ceramics, the replacement of flexed burials with cremations, and the advent of acorn

production with mortars and pestles; however, inhumations continue on the northern San Diego coast during most of the Late Holocene (Byrd and Reddy 2002:44).

During the Late Prehistoric, three cultural complexes have been defined: the San Luis Rey Complex for the coastal and inland Luiseño cultural region; the Yuman Complex for the southern coast; and the Cuyamaca Complex for southern inland region (Byrd and Reddy 2002:44). The latter two are linked to present-day *ipay-Kumeyaay* populations. The focus here will be on the San Luis Rey Complex as our study area is in northern San Diego County:

The San Luis Rey Complex . . . was defined by Meighan (1954), refined by True, and generally applied to the north coast region (True 1966; True, Meighan, and Crew 1974; True, Pankey and Warren 1991; True and Waugh 1982, 1983). Meighan (1954:Table 2) suggested that the San Luis Rey I phase began around AD 1400 and included small triangular arrow points, manos, portable metates, mortars, pestles, *Olivella* beads, and stone pendants. The San Luis Rey II phase differed only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs around AD 1750. True (1993:17) further hypothesized that sedentary villages with limited use of marine resources were situated in the lower portions of the San Luis Rey drainage. The Late Prehistoric period has therefore been paradigmatically linked with the subsequent ethnohistoric record, and direct historical analogies assume considerable adaptive stability for populations and linguistic groups, and their territorial extent as documented by Europeans.
[Byrd and Reddy 2002:45]

Ethnohistoric or Contact Period

The Native American Populations of San Diego County

Prior to Spanish contact, San Diego County was inhabited by four Indian groups: the Yuman-speaking *ipay-Kumeyaay* (*Diegueño*) and the Shoshonean-speaking *Cahuilla*, *Luiseño*, and *Cupeño*. Higgins (1995:11) continues:

These people maintained flexible territories and occupied over 85 villages throughout San Diego County at the time of contact (Carrico 1986:6). The people engaged in a foraging lifestyle . . . Acorns and rabbits were primary resources. Periodic burns were used by the natives to manage the vegetation and maintain oak parklands and grass lands. Tule rafts and plank canoes were used to exploit marine resources. Pottery and finely crafted baskets were made for domestic usage. Elaborate sandpaintings and artifacts, such as ornately incised steatite tubes and shell inlaid wands, were fabricated to accompany various curing ceremonies and rituals (Carrico 1986:9). (Higgins 1995:11)

As Byrd and Serr (1993:10) note, the Yuman-speaking peoples were designated as the *Diegueño* because of their association with Mission San Diego; however, they did not have a name that they used themselves to refer to all Yuman-speaking people. The term *Diegueño* has fallen into disuse because of its foreign origin. More recently, the terms *lipay* and *Kumeyaay* have been used to refer to different geographical subdivisions of Yuman-speaking groups (see Ruth Almstedt in Fulmer et al. 1979). The term *lipay* includes those groups previously referred to as the Northern or Northwestern, Coastal, and the northern parts of the Western and Mountain divisions of the *Diegueño*; *Kumeyaay* includes the Southern (or Eastern or Southeastern) *Diegueño*, the *Bajeno* or Mexican *Diegueño*, the *Kamia* and southern portion of the Western and Mountain *Diegueño* (see Byrd and Serr 1993:10).

The Agua Hedionda Lagoon [Carlsbad] is regarded as the northern boundary of *lipay-Kumeyaay* territory; the Todos Santos Bay in Baja California marks the probable southern limit. In the east this territory extends to the Sand Hills. The boundary between the *lipay* and *Kumeyaay* divisions is difficult to precisely define. Economic and ritual cooperation, intermarriage and mixed settlements were common. A village near Santa Ysabel is usually regarded as the northernmost *Kumeyaay* settlement, though *lipay* groups also inhabited this area.

(Byrd and Serr 1993:10)

Ethnography of the Luiseño or Ethnohistoric Period

A great deal of information is available on the post-contact Luiseño (see Sparkman 1908; Kroeber 1925; White 1963; Bean and Shipek 1978, and others). No attempt is made to be exhaustive here. Much of the information summarized is derived from Byrd and Reddy (2002) and Waugh (1986).

The Luiseño were one of the more complex Indian societies of California with relatively high population densities and a relatively rigid social structure (Bean and Shipek 1978). White (1963) estimated they lived in about 50 villages of about 200 people each, whereas Oxendine (1983), using documentation from the Portolá expedition, thinks village population was closer to 60. Village size at contact almost certainly varied and some probably contained multiple clans (Johnson and Crawford 1999; see also True and Waugh 1982). The population at contact was probably between 5,000 and 10,000 within a territory of about 1,500 square miles (Kroeber 1925; White 1963). The traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (including the Juaneño), who are Shoshonean speakers, ranged from Aliso Creek in Orange County to the north, to Agua Hedionda Lagoon (or possibly Batiquitos Lagoon) and the San Luis Rey River basin to the south, to near Santiago Peak to the northeast, and to the Palomar Mountain area to the southeast (see Byrd and Reddy 2002:45).

According to Byrd and Reddy (2002:45, 47):

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups based on patrilineal descent and a patrilocal residence pattern. Each Luiseño village was based around an autonomous village that held collective ownership over a well-defined territory for hunting and gathering purposes; trespassers were punished (Bean and Shipek 1978). Village territory may have ranged from as little as 10 km² along major drainages near the coast, such as the San Luis Rey River (Oxendine 1983:45), to as much as 100 km² elsewhere (White 1963). A variety of residential camps (for acorn gathering, etc.) and specialized localities occurred within each village territory (Oxendine 1983; White 1963). Estimated lengths of the annual stay at the main village vary, and True, Meighan and Crew (1974) suggested a bipolar pattern with two permanent base camps, one in a major valley and another in the mountain region [see True and Waugh 1982].

Strong differences in social status, ascribed leadership roles, and elaborate ritual paraphernalia existed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). Leadership included hereditary chiefs and council members who had specialized knowledge of and authority over specific religious, economic, and warfare issues. Leaders conducted elaborate ceremonies. Ritual and ceremonial specialists maintained ceremonial knowledge in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986; White 1963). These leaders and specialists used fenced ceremonial structures located in the village center.
[Byrd and Reddy 2002:45, 47]

White (1963:122-126) discusses four types of ownership among the Luiseño: 1) personal belongings; 2) property of a group of relatives; 3) larger holdings used by the "population as a whole"; and, 4) the "collective ownership" of the rancheria (cited in Waugh 1986:72). The latter was probably applied to the largest population occupied in a defined area at the time of contact (Waugh 1986:73).

Ownership of a corporate group ("population as a whole") applied to areas of resource exploitation, such as oak groves, gathering areas and hunting preserves, such as *Wáayaâm* on Palomar Mountain. It also applied to water resources, "centered at the most reliable and available access point, at springs (Molpa) or drainages (Pauma), which served as the primary definition of a lowland village" (True 1990; True and Waugh 1982)" (Waugh 1986:73).

Kroeber (1962) defines the most common boundary among California Indian groups as being a watershed. In southern California, at least in semi-arid regions, specific drainages or water sources may have characterized the center rather than the boundary of group occupancy. An informant of Harrington (n.d.) noted that 'places like canyons,' current

or former drainages, were named for the home of people or creatures and not with placenames of a generalized nature . . .
[Waugh 1986:73]

Properties used by groups of relatives (White 1963:123) included “gardens,” which could refer to areas of sage, *Prunus* spp. or manzanita, perhaps in association with bedrock milling complexes (True and Waugh 1981); such property was referred to as *turva* (see also Harrington n.d.). Personal property included houses (head of household), weaponry, ground stone implements, ceremonial dress, pipes, wooden or feathered hair pins, and sacred wands (see Waugh 1986:73; Bean and Shipek 1978).

Many of the ceremonial belongings were symbolic of membership and particular roles in the secret society, the *pupulem*, which according to White (1963:127) originally was a society of warriors. Many songs were privately owned by individuals or clans. A *munival* song, a clan’s own song of travel or migration, was familial property (DuBois 1908) . . . White (1963) considered this ownership as part of the collective ownership of the rancheria, but the performance of necessary ritual was to some degree under personal control.
[Waugh 1986:74]

Bean and Shipek (1978:552) note that subsistence activities were handled at both the community and/or extended household level and varied between the coastal and inland areas. Fire management to increase plant (including grasses) and animal yields, including for game drives, was handled at the community level (see Bean and Lawton 1976; Blackburn and Anderson 1993; see Byrd and Reddy 2002:47).

Waugh (1986:71-72) notes the social aspects of communal male hunting of rabbits and woodrats (Beemer 1980):

Spring floods would facilitate the latter. Deer were hunted at all times of the year either by a single hunter or in groups with autumn and early winter herds in the mountains being the most appropriate season for group hunts. Leveling mechanisms were observed that acted as a redistributive guide for large game. The hunters were constrained by custom not to partake of their own individual deer kill, but to provide them for the residential group (Harrington 1933, n.d.). Similarly reinforced by ritual prescription was the dictum to take care of the elders, and as the elders were the keepers of knowledge, both ceremonial and practical, this care was necessary.
[Waugh 1986:71-72]

Acorns, gathered in upland areas from black oak and other species, were the key food resources that could be stored over the winter. Other important plant crops

included seeds from various grasses, manzanita, sunflowers, sage, chia, lemonade berry, and many others, along with fruits and wild greens. Meat came primarily from deer, rabbit, small game, and birds; and shellfish, sea mammals, and crustaceans were exploited on the coast, with nearshore fishing done in dugout canoes or balsa reed boats (Byrd and Reddy 2002:46).

Some accounts indicate that coastal communities exploited local shellfish in the winter (Sparkman 1908; White 1963), and during times of stress the interior Luiseño traveled to the coast to obtain shellfish, fish, and land mammals (White 1963). Bean and Shipek (1978) noted that most inland groups annually visited fishing and gathering locations on the coast when the tides were low or when inland resources were scarce, typically January through March.

Generally, the Luiseño did not do much trading with other groups, and according to Bean and Shipek (1978:550), “they tended toward an isolationist policy except when expanding, which they did through warfare and marriage.” They are reported to have traded for mesquite with groups to the east (Davis 1961, cited in Waugh 1986:74). And, there was exchange amongst kin groups within the Luiseño themselves, perhaps involving inland and coastal resources; and it is likely that shell money passed between groups or clans as payment for supervising mourning ceremonies or to the clan who lost loved ones (see Strong 1929 on the Serrano and Cahuilla, cited in Waugh 1986:76). Obsidian was also clearly obtained outside of Luiseño traditional boundaries. Finally, True (1990:57) notes that Raymond White (1954, personal communication) proposed that the “San Luis Rey river bed proper or its immediate environs functioned in prehistoric times as a neutral zone to permit unrestricted passage to the coast,” which would have facilitated both access to, and exchange of, resources between inland areas and the coast.

According to Bean and Shipek (1978), rigid sexual division of labor did not exist, but women generally collected plant resources and men hunted (Byrd and Reddy 2002:47). However, Waugh (1986:72) takes a different view of the sexual division of labor:

Strategies for hunting and gathering were always described by informants as strictly adhering to task differentiation by sex. Women were to “pescar semillas” (to pick up seeds) while men hunted. In acorn harvesting men would participate in the harvest as had been described while the labor intensive processing generally was performed by women. Boscana describes the women’s tasks as being “the meanest offices, as well as the most laborious” (Robinson 1846). An interesting translation and annotation was made by Harrington: “*tóplakat*, also *toplawut*, a morman, a man who had two wives. Old word & common use formerly. Very impt. From *noon toppiq wéh[ami ka va]áayumi*, I put two horses on the plow . . .

I have 2 women, I double my wives" (Harrington n.d.)
[Waugh 1986:72]

In terms of material culture, Byrd and Reddy (2002:47) note that

. . . . Houses were dispersed throughout the villages. Lowland village houses were conical structures covered with tule bundles. Other structures included sweat houses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas, and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets, ceramic cooking and storage vessels, and milling tools. Hunting implements included bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Nets and hooks made of shell and bone were used for fishing.
[Byrd and Reddy 2002:47]

With the arrival of the Spanish, the Portolá expedition of 1769 documented the presence of coastal villages in the San Diego area, most commonly at the mouth of the major drainages (Carrico 1977). The creation of the missions, the impact of disease, acculturation and assimilation greatly affected Native populations. By the early 1800s, traditional coastal villages had largely disappeared (Carrico 1998). As a result we know relatively little of ethnohistoric traditional coastal life, except what is found in Mission records and 19th and 20th century ethnohistoric accounts, which speak of "remnant local populations and their occasional seasonal exploitation of a littoral zone dominated and largely controlled by European settlers" (Byrd and Reddy 2002:45).

Historic Period of San Diego County

The Historic Period in California is traditionally divided into three periods: the Spanish (or Mission) Period, the Mexican (or Rancho) Period, and the American Period. The following summary of these three periods is based primarily on the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG 2001:Appendix A: San Diego History). Following a brief summary of the history of San Diego during the late 18th and 19th centuries, the focus will turn to the history of Fallbrook where the subject property is located.

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

The Historic Period begins with Gaspar de Portola's expedition to Alta California in 1769 because of Spanish concerns about Russian and English increasing focus on California. This expedition consisted of settlers, soldiers, and missionaries who sought to occupy and settle Alta California by establishing three major institutions – presidios, missions and pueblos (HRG 2001:34). After the initial encampment near the bay (in current downtown San Diego) was abandoned due to the lack of water, a more permanent settlement was established on a hill near the San Diego River and the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. A simple mission and presidio were built at this location along with a

wood and tule chapel. Unfriendly relations between the Kumeyaay and the soldiers led to the creation of a stockade and the gradual construction of more sturdy adobe structures for the mission, barracks, storehouse and a missionary residence by 1772 (HRG 2001:35).

In August of 1774 the missionaries moved the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to its current location six miles up the San Diego River (Mission Valley) near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. This mission was sacked and burned by the Indians on November 5, 1775. The mission was rebuilt and an adobe chapel was completed in October of 1776 and the present-day church in 1777. The mission complex would be slowly built out between 1777 and 1813 (Neuerberg 1986). Agricultural installations, orchards and reservoirs were built to the south along the lower San Diego River terraces. A dam and aqueduct system supplied the water to the fields (HRG 2001:35).

The Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was built in 1798 in northern San Diego County, and three smaller mission outposts or *Asistencia* were constructed at Santa Ysabel, Pala and Las Flores (within Camp Pendleton near the coast) (Smythe 1908; Englehardt 1920; Pourade 1961). The mission system had a major impact on the lives of Native American populations both along the coast and in inland areas.

The new settlers in the Presidio were isolated and experienced great difficulty in face of the dry climate and hostile Kumeyaay populations. Living off cattle and sheep, seafood and some dry farming, a few hundred Spanish settlers and hundreds of Indian neophytes managed to survive. This was exacerbated by Spanish policy which forbade trading with foreign merchant ships though some smuggling did take place (Smythe 1908:81-99; Williams 1994; see HRG 2001:35).

Mexican Period (1822-1846)

Mexican independence from Spain in 1822 led to San Diego's incorporation into Mexico. The Mexican government encouraged trade with foreign merchants and a boom in the exchange of cattle hides for manufactured goods from the eastern seaboard and Europe took place. American trading companies built wooden "hide-houses" (storage sheds) at La Playa on the Point Loma Peninsula (Robinson 1846:12; Smythe 1908:102; see HRG 2001:35).

The growth of the hide trade increased demand for cattle grazing lands, and so the Mexican government started making private land grants in the early 1820s, resulting in the *rancho* system of very large agricultural estates, often taken from the Spanish missions which were secularized in 1833. One of the largest was the 133,000-acre Santa Margarita Rancho, the eastern edge of which abutted up against the community of Fallbrook. Most of this rancho is now part of Camp Pendleton. It was created between 1841 and 1844 and was granted to Pio and

Andres Pico. The 13,322-acre Monserate Rancho was located just southeast of Fallbrook. It was granted to Ysidro Alvarado in 1846.

The granting of Mexican citizen ship to the Mission Indians led them to seek work outside the mission fields. As the missions declined, Indians found their traditional lands increasingly off limits, their traditional villages displaced, and work hard to come by. This was a period of suffering, displacement and increased acculturation in order to survive (HRG 2001:35-36).

During this same period, the Presidio declined in influence as the Pueblo (town) of San Diego grew in importance. While none of the missions grew to become a pueblo, some small pueblos did develop near the presidios. Beginning in 1781, presidio commanders had the power to give small house and garden plots to soldiers and their families (Richman 1911:346), and shortly after 1800, some soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to live near the San Diego River, with at least 15 of such grants present in 1821, with five containing houses (in what is now Old Town)(Smythe 1908:99). The settlement grew with 30 homes present around a plaza by 1827 and it was given official pueblo (town) status in 1835 with nearly 500 residents (Killea 1966:9-35; HRG 2001:36). By this time the Presidio had been abandoned and was in ruins. At least 100 Indians continued to live at Mission San Diego in 1842 and a few main buildings were still in operation (Pourade 1963:11-12, 17-18; HRG 2001:36). The main centers of activity were in Old Town and at La Playa, with most structures built of adobe bricks because wood was scarce and earth and labor were abundant (HRG 2001:36).

However Pueblo San Diego did not prosper. The secularization of the San Diego and San Luis Rey missions in 1834 led to increased Native American hostility toward the Californios during the late 1830s as the Indians struggled to survive without the support of the Missions in the face of annexation of their lands by European settlers. Indian attacks on the ranchos and unstable political and economic conditions led to a decline of San Diego's population to about 150 permanent residents in 1840 (HRG 2001:36). San Diego lost its Pueblo status in 1838 and was incorporated into the Los Angeles Pueblo (HRG 2001:36). American conquest in 1846 led to a slight resurgence of the population to 350 non-Indian residents (Killea 1966:24-32; Hughes 1975:6-7; HRG 2001:36-37).

American Period (Begins A.D. 1846)

San Diego was split on American occupation. Some Californios under Andres Pico (brother of Mexican California's last governor, Pio Pico) defeated the forces of General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual in 1846, but the resistance was later defeated near Los Angeles and ended in January 1847 (Harlow 1982; Pourade 1963; HRG 2001:37).

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848 led to formal American ownership of California and during the next 25 years San Diego was rapidly changed from an Hispanic community into an Anglo-American settlement with an Anglo society and culture and American entrepreneurship and political institutions (HRG 2001:37). San Diego County was officially created on February 18, 1850. Adobe buildings were gradually replaced with wooden ones and a new town center was created by Horton in 1867 closer to the bay (Newland 1992:8). However, the 1860s were a very difficult time as southern California was hit by floods, droughts, and smallpox epidemics. These events between 1861 and 1865 crippled many of the ranchos, and this along with the advent of the Civil War, left San Diego in poor political and economic shape, with its population actually declining between 1850 and 1860. Horton's development of New San Diego (modern downtown) in 1867 moved the center of gravity away from Old Town, and a major fire in the business section of Old Town in 1872 led to its rapid decline (HRG 2001:37).

Brief History of the Unincorporated Community of Bonsall

After contact with the Spanish and the construction of the Mission San Luis Rey Complex in the 1770s, the Luiseño were

driven or evicted from private ranches in the 1880s when reservations were created . . . [However], Luiseño ranch hands, tenants, and guests continued to re-use ancestral sites up through the Great Depression in the 1930s.

The Mexican land grant, Rancho Monserate, is a prominent historical region of Bonsall and Fallbrook. Vaqueros working on that ranch built adobe, stone, and wood ranch houses in the area. These Californio intermarried with European immigrants in Bonsall in the late 19th century. (BCSG 2009b).

The Bonsall Community Planning Area covers about 32.8 square miles or about 21,000 acres. The Bonsall area was originally called Mount Fairview and then Osgood, who was the chief engineer in charge of the Southern Railroad Survey Crew in the 1870s. A petition was signed by local residents for a post office in 1889, with the possible names of Reed, Favorite or Bonsall, the name of a retired Methodist minister, James Bonsall, who had developed a fruit tree nursery business there in 1889. The name Bonsall was chosen by postal headquarters in Washington, D.C. (BCSG 2009a, 2009c).

Virginia Funk wrote a small book entitled, "The Little Old Bonsall Schoolhouse." It was first published by the Bonsall Woman's Club in 1984 (Funk 1984), and then republished in the *Village News* on November 12 and 19, 1998, under the auspices of the Fallbrook Historical Society, with Don Rivers as President

(Bonsall Community Sponsor Group or BCSG 2009c). Here are some excerpts about Bonsall and the schoolhouse:

Apparently, Mr. Bonsall was taking a load of lumber south through Gopher Canyon when his wagon broke down. He found the area so appealing, he purchased some acreage from a settler, built a home and developed his nursery all with a cash capital of \$3.00. His enterprise was very successful and his house still stands today.

In the late 1800s, the hamlet of Bonsall offered the services of a post office, blacksmith shop complete with tethering rock to tether the horses while shopping, a general store, hotel and local school. The fertile valley became the center of a small dairy industry.

The post office was the community center; the postman carried more than just mail. He toted cream from the Creamery in Bonsall to the train at Oceanside for shipment to San Diego.

The post office was a tiny five-by-five foot space inside the general store in [sic] the south (east) bank of the San Luis Rey River where the Bonsall Community Church now stands. In the early 1900s the store was known as George D. Stevens & Co., “dealers in dry goods and groceries, hats, caps, shoes, hardware and notions, ladies and children’s furnishings.” In 1918, when Bonsall’s population was only 100, John Patten, who worked in Mr. Stevens’ store, inherited the store upon the death of Mr. Stevens. Patten and his wife, Evelyn, ran the store until his death in 1937. . . .

The old hotel stood opposite the original schoolhouse. It was run by two sisters who provided accommodations for travelers and for teachers on the occasions when roads were impassable due to heavy rains.

Former postmaster and Bonsall resident, Joseph Koehler, came to North County from Chicago, Illinois, when he was nine years old . . . He recalled when, in 1916 the flood waters of the San Luis Rey River washed out the concrete bridge that crossed the stream where West Lilac Road crosses it now, and a one-lane wooden bridge with a turnout in the center was constructed in its place, which was used until 1927.

The community surrounding the [early] schoolhouse was one of large ranches and small farms. The valley floor had several dairies of good size, registered Herford cattle, wine grapes, truck farms, chicken, turkey and olive ranches, pig farms, an ostrich farm and several rabbitries. Some people raised thoroughbred horses. Bees were plentiful. All water was pumped from wells along the river (Funk 1984 in BCSG 2009c).

The earliest schools included: 1) the Monserate School north of Route 76 and east of I-15; 2) the River School on North River Road west of Route 76; 3) the Oaks School in Moosa Canyon near the Castle Creek golf course; and, the earliest, Mount Fairview School, was built in 1882 and was located near the “little old Bonsall Schoolhouse” site. After several years of preparation and one failed bond election, a \$900 bond was passed in May 1894, and all 21 votes were for approval. The school was built with bricks brought from Escondido. The school opened its doors on August 26, 1895 (Funk 1984 in BCSG 2009c). Mrs. Elise Averill was the first teacher; she received \$60 per month. Nettie Dusing was hired as janitor at \$4 per month. In 1895, a total of 41 children were attending area schools, 14 girls and 9 boys from 5 to 17 years, and 18 under five. All students were taught in the same room (Funk 1984 in BCSG 2009c).

The Bonsall Union School District was created by name on July 25, 1919, by the board of directors.

Miss Matilda O’Neal was elected principal at the meeting at a salary of \$100 per month; Miss Roberta Ellis was teacher for \$90 per month. On October 2, funds received from the sale of the River School (\$75), and Monserate School (\$188) along with Oaks School were added to the school treasury and combined they became Bonsall Union School.

In 1920, a school bond election for \$18,500 carried and a new school building of Spanish style, consisting of an auditorium, stage, small kitchen, two schoolrooms and a tiny principal’s office was built and dedicated in 1922. The “Little Old Schoolhouse” was moved to a location behind the new one for use as a primary school . . . (BCSG 2009c).

In 1990, U.S. Census Figures indicated that the Bonsall Community Planning Area (32.8 square miles) had 9,115 residents with 3,384 housing units (BCSG 2009a). The population of Bonsall itself (3.9 square miles), as determined by the 2000 Federal Census, was 3,401.

Here are a few other historical notes provided by the Bonsall Community Sponsor Group for the years 1963 and 1977:

[In 1963] there was a Rocket gas station and garage up on the south turn leaving Bonsall proper. Before the restaurant and liquor store were built on the N.E. Corner, there was the old Crossroads Market and gas. The best thing about (Wilson) Perry’s was the deep well water he served in the café.

Dominic Savoca, the “grandfather” of Bonsall, moved to Bonsall in 1977. “You could walk down the middle of Old River Road and not see a car for hours.” The town consisted of Perry’s Market, where Arco now stands, a real estate office across the road, which is now a vacant lot, and a real

estate office on a spot now occupied by the El Establo restaurant.
(BCSG 2000b).

The history of the subject property and its vicinity is covered under “Results” in Section 4.2.

1.2.2 Record Search Results

The initial project scope of work called for a records search and archaeological survey. The records search was conducted by the Principal Investigator of PAS, Dr. Philip de Barros, on August 14, 2009 (see Appendices A and B). In addition, on September 11, Dr. de Barros requested the 1870 GLO Plat Map for Township 10 South, Range 3 West, from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento.

Previous Studies

The combined record searches indicated that eight cultural resources studies had been completed within one mile of the subject property (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Cultural Resources Studies within One Mile of the Project Area

Author Co./Agency	Type of Study and Report Title	Acres/ Sites	Year and NADB #
Joyce Corum, CALTRANS	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Portion of Proposed Interstate 15 (11-SD-15 P.M. R42.9-46.3) 11203-095071.	?/0	1977 1120466
Sue. Cupples	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Portion of Proposed Interstate 15 (11-SD-15 P > R40.4/42.9) 11203-095061. For Gene Calman, Archaeological Preservation Coordinator	?/2	1977 1120554
Jay Hatley, RECON	Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Report for Circle R. Ranch. For Circle R. Association.	?/4	1979 1121912
RECON	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Bresa del Mar Project, TM 4793. For Bonsall Land, Inc.	?/2	1991 1124949
Cheryl Bowden, RECON	Significance Assessment of SDI-11463 and SDI-11464 for the Bresa del Mar Development, San Diego County, California. For Bonsall Land, Inc.	224/2	1991 1122621
Dennis Gallegos and Associates	Cultural Resource Inventory for Proposed Pipeline 2/2A Alternative Alignments, San Diego County, California. For San Diego County Water Authority.	4 miles/0	1992 1122214
Bonner & Aislin- Kay, Michael Brandman & Ass.	Cultural Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SD06944 (Bernard Property), 31510 “A” Aqueduct Road, Bonsall, San Diego County, CA For EBI Consulting.	?/?	2006 1131068
Rosenberg & Brian F. Smith & Assoc.	An Archaeological Survey and Significance Evaluation for the Brisa del Mar Project. For EWM Investments, LLC.	?/3	2006 1130668

Previously Recorded Sites near the Study Area

The records search determined there were no recorded sites within the subject property and nine prehistoric archaeological sites and two prehistoric isolates within a one-mile radius (see Table 2). These include seven habitation sites with bedrock milling features and associated artifacts, two bedrock milling slick features with no artifacts, and two flake isolates. The closest sites consist of an isolated bedrock milling slick with no artifacts and a bedrock milling site with artifacts that has probably been destroyed. The sites are only a few hundred meters away. The results in the records search indicate that bedrock milling sites with or without associated artifacts were key resources to look for. In addition, given the numerous rock outcrops on the northeastern slopes of the property, evidence for rock art should also be checked.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Sites within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number or Trinomial	Site Type and Description	Site Size (m or ft)	Reference or Recorder
SDI-4556	Habitation site with BRMs; midden; 14 shallow mortars/basins; 2 blade frags; 1 point; pottery; rough pestles; mano frags; flakes	800 x 200'	Sue Cupples 1976
SDI-4806	Habitation site with BRMs and slicks; pottery, flakes, bone	300 x 150'	Sue Cupples 1976
SDI-4809	Rock with three faint grinding slicks; no artifacts	5 x 5 m	Sue Cupples 1976
SDI-5211	Bedrock milling site with FAR, mano frags, lithics; probably destroyed by I-15	?	Dorothy Copper 1977
SDI-11,463	Late Prehistoric camp with BRM features; 19 mortars; 1 basin, 1 slick; mano frags; pottery, flakes, small tools.	412 x 152 m	Fink 1973
SDI-11,464	Late Prehistoric camp with BRM features. No surface artifacts.	54 x 57 m	Fink 1973 BFSA 2006
SDI-18,105	A bedrock milling slick with no artifacts	9 x 9 m	S Rosenberg 2006
SDI-19368	A single grinding slick with no artifacts	9 x 6 m	S Clowery-Moreno 2009
SDI-19369	Late Prehistoric temporary camp; 3 milling outcrops with 19 features and pottery, lithics, bone.	20 x 17 m	S Clowery-Moreno 2009
P-37-030478	Quartz flake isolate	NA	S Clowery-Moreno 2009
P-37-030479	Metavolcanic flake isolate	NA	S Clowery-Moreno 2009

Information from Historic Maps and Aerial Photos

A study of historic maps obtained from the BLM and from the SCIC records search revealed the following about the property:

1870 – GLO Plat Map for Township 10 South, Range 3 West (SBBM) based on surveys in 1853, 1854, and 1869. Section 26 is nearly devoid of cultural features, except for a trail that goes through Moosa Canyon (then known as San

Juan Valley and Creek) in the southwest corner of the section. There are no cultural features in or directly adjacent to the subject property, but there is a field and nearby structure labeled "Higgins House," along the trail in Moosa Canyon in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, a few hundred meters to the south of the property in the flatlands.

1872 -- *The Official Map of the Western Portion of San Diego County, CA*, by M.C. Wheeler County Surveyor, Scale 1 inch = 2 miles. The only cultural features (trail, homestead) are in the southwest corner of Section 26 in Moosa Canyon. There are no cultural features near or within the subject property.

1955 – *Historic Stagecoach Routes of San Diego, CA*, by B.B. Moore and R. Henrich, Scale 1 inch = 2.5 miles. No cultural features are present in Section 26.

1898 & 1901 – USGS 30' *San Luis Rey* quadrangles, based on surveys in 1891 and 1898. There are no cultural features near or within the project area. The only ones within Section 26 are in the northeast corner where a square of dirt roads and two structures are present.

1928 – San Diego County aerial photo, No. 16B6, shows a structure and associated trees just north of the subject property (see Figure 4). A structure is still present today in this location.

1934 – A study of land patents revealed the property was first patented under the 1862 Homestead Act on June 5, 1934, by Henry C. Ulmer.

1942 – Army Corps of Engineers and USGS 15' *Temecula* quad, based on surveys in 1933-34 and 1939 (horizontal control); 1898 and 1935 (vertical control); and 1939 and 1942 (aerial photo topographic control). The structure on the 1928 aerial photo is still present along with a second structure further north. Other structures in Section 26 are to the southwest in Moosa Canyon.

1948 – USGS 7.5' *Bonsall* quadrangle, based on 1946 aerial photos and a 1948 field check. There is no significant change from the 1942 map.

1968 (photoinspected 1975) – USGS 7.5' *Bonsall* quadrangle, based on aerials and field checks completed in 1946 and 1948, and again in 1967 and 1968, respectively. An elongated structure (barn or storage building) has been added just to the southeast of the structure present since the 1920s. These structures are both just to the north of the subject property. The first cultural feature to appear on the property is Aqueduct Road which traverses the northwestern portion. In addition, there is a barn or shed-like structure and dirt road in the southeast corner of the property.

2003 aerial photo: A number of sheds and corrals are present just south of the southeast corner of the property and the shed or barn-like structure is gone. A

Figure 4 – 1928 Aerial Photo of the Hefner Property

few of the current structures may extend just onto the subject property, but they are all <45 years old.

The records search also revealed that no significant historic properties, including structures, are located on or near the property or within one mile of the study area. There are no California Landmarks or California Historical Points of Interest located on or within one mile of the property.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

1.3.1 CEQA Guidelines; the California Register of Historical Resources

The creation of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) in 1993 and revisions to the CEQA Guidelines in 1998 resulted in the creation of new criteria for the evaluation of historical resources (including archaeological resources). The former Appendix K was replaced. According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) of the revised CEQA Guidelines, “a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ [important] if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the CRHR, as cited in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852, including the following:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, Section 15064.5(a)(2) stipulates that

a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

If an archaeological site does not meet one of the criteria defined above, “but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2 [Section 15064(c)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines].

If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor an important (significant) historical resource, both the resource and the effect on it shall be noted in the Initial Study EIR but need not be considered further in the CEQA process [Section 15064.5(c)(4)].

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register (LR), it will be considered an important resource.

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

Sites must also be evaluated for their significance under the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

- 1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
 - a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
 - b) To which the Historic Resources ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- 2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
- 3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
 - a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 50979, such as burial(s), pictographs,

- petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or,
- b) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.
- [DPLU 2007a:12]

1.3.4 Human Remains

If Native American human remains are identified within the project area, or there is a probable likelihood of their presence, Section 15064.5(d) & (e) of CEQA requires the lead agency to work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code 7050.5. Based on these codes, “the applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC.”

1.3.5 Applicable CRHR and LR Evaluation Criteria for the Project

For the historic archaeological site, CA-SDI-19502, Criteria D (CRHR) and (4) (LR) are the most appropriate evaluation criteria to apply, i.e., do any of these sites have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. Given the presence of a late 1920s structure just to the north, it should be determined whether the site is linked to people important in local or regional history (Criteria B for the CRHR and 2 for the LR).

1.3.6 Criterion D of the CRHR in San Diego County

In San Diego County, the County Guidelines (Department of Planning and Land Use or DPLU 2007a) emphasize a particular interpretation of evaluation Criterion D of the CRHR. With the exception of prehistoric and historic isolates, all archaeological resources are viewed as potential sources of information about the past. **“Any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site”** (DPLU 2007a:16, emphasis in the original). For sites that contain limited information, such as small lithic or historic can scatters, this information may be “captured during initial recordation and testing of the site”; more complex sites may “require a full data recovery program or additional treatment/mitigation” (DPLU 2007a:16).

In short, archaeological sites are considered to be significant, but for many of them, the mere process of recording the site or testing to determine the site boundaries and/or nature of the subsurface deposits may be enough to extract the bulk of the information present. The purpose of the present document is to record the cultural resources present, and after discussion with the DPLU, conduct appropriate evaluation studies (testing and/or archival research) to

maximize information retrieval from the recorded resources. In the case where the recordation of the site has essentially extracted the bulk of the information present, no additional work will be undertaken.

1.3.7 Resource Integrity

The following represent excerpts from “Guidelines for Determining Significance” as updated (DPLU 2007a):

The evaluation of integrity is somewhat of a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property’s physical features and how they relate to its historical associations or attributes and context. Resources must retain enough of their historical character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.

(DPLU 2007a:17)

Archaeological properties are the exception to this – by nature they may not require visible features to convey their significance.

(DPLU 2007a:19)

Historic structures which have been moved, heavily remodeled, or largely destroyed have lost their integrity. Archaeological sites which have little or no depositional integrity are generally not significant, but sometimes a portion of the site still retains its integrity and can still provide significant information. Rodent burrowing is not considered sufficient to destroy an archaeological site’s integrity. Plowing does not automatically destroy a site’s integrity, especially when there are relatively intact deposits beneath the plow zone.

SECTION 2 – GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

The County of San Diego has prepared Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance for cultural resources reports (DPLU 2007a). The guidelines define the phrase “substantial adverse environmental impact” as it is defined in Section 15064.5(b) from the State CEQA Guidelines (DPLU 2007a:21). It then lists the following as potentially significant environmental impacts to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a **historical resource** as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an **archaeological resource** as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
3. The project disturbs any **human remains**, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. More specifically:

a resource shall be considered significant if it contains any human remains interred outside a formal cemetery. Mitigation measures will be developed on a case by case basis by the County archaeologist and the archaeological consultant. In addition, it is of the utmost importance to tribes that human remains be avoided whenever feasible. DPLU 2007a:17).
4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the **Resource Protection Ordinance** and fails to preserve those resources.

As applicable, these guidelines will be used in the context of the present report.

SECTION 3 – RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 SURVEY RESEARCH DESIGN

Research designs for inventory studies of properties which contain potential archaeological sites and/or historic structures consist of the following basic elements:

- 1) Conduct and analyze the results of the records search to:
 - a) determine whether the property has been previously surveyed, and whether any previously recorded sites exist on or adjacent to the subject property
 - b) help predict what kinds of resources may exist in the area, such predictions assisting the direction of both the field survey and future archival research
 - c) help determine whether existing structures may be more than 45 years old
- 2) Conduct a pedestrian field survey to:
 - a) check for the presence of archaeological sites
 - b) examine and assess the architectural significance of any structures
 - c) examine results of, or observe, geotechnical trenching and boring if available
- 3) Conduct additional archival research if historic structures are present to:
 - a) provide an historical context for the evaluation of the historic structures
 - b) ascertain when the structures were built or moved onto the property
 - c) ascertain whether the structures are associated with a significant person(s) or events
- 4) Record all sites on standard DPR site forms
- 5) Present findings and recommendations

3.2 TEST EXCAVATION RESEARCH DESIGN

The basic goals of the testing program were as follows:

- 1) Determine whether the deposits have any significant subsurface component.
- 2) For each trash locus, examine a representative sample of functional and temporally diagnostic historic metal, ceramic, glass, and other artifacts to determine the nature of the historic trash deposit and its temporal period.
- 3) Evaluate the historic information potential of CA-SDI-19502 in terms of the nature of household that dumped this trash, as it appears very likely that the deposit was created by people living in a house located to the northwest, just north of the subject property.

SECTION 4 – ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Survey Methods

4.1.1 Survey Methods and Personnel

The survey was conducted on August 15, 2009, by Dr. Philip de Barros, Principal Investigator from PAS. He was assisted by Joel Paulson, M.A., registered surveyor and archaeologist; Scot Golia, graduate of the Palomar College A.A. Degree Program in Archaeology; Jillian Wilson, Dr. de Barros' daughter, who has participated in archaeological surveys with her dad since she was young; and Cami Mojado, representative of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians.

Most of the property consists of steep slopes, many of which are too steep to be surveyed or were unlikely to have cultural resources. The survey concentrated primarily on relatively flat areas on the tops of the hills and areas of slight to moderately steep slopes. Ground visibility ranged from 20-100% depending upon the density of the vegetation, which tended to be dense on the steeper, generally unsurveyable slopes. On the relatively flat to moderately steep slopes, survey crew members waded through the brush to inspect all clear areas and rock outcrops. Except for the dangerously steep slopes, virtually all rock outcrops were inspected for possible milling features, associated artifacts, and rock art. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered.

The two structures at the northern end of the property and the corrals and sheds along its southern border are all less than 45 years old. This conclusion is based on the absence of these structures on the 1968 (photoinspected 1975) USGS 7.5' *Bonsall* quadrangle that was produced using aerial photos and field checks completed in 1967 and 1968. The barn or shed in the southeastern part of the property that appears on the 1968 *Bonsall* quad is no longer present on a 2003 aerial photo and no traces of artifacts or foundations were located during survey.

During the survey, a bee's nest was encountered as a newly discovered historic trash site was being examined in the drainage. Dr. de Barros and the two adjacent survey crew members had to abandon the survey in the drainage until the bee's nest could be removed at a later time. Dr. de Barros and Joel Paulson returned to the drainage on September 3, 2009, to complete the survey and to record the historic archaeological site, CA-SDI-19502. Despite some terrain obstacles, it is felt that the survey was successful at locating potential cultural resources on the property.

4.1.2 Test Methods

It was originally proposed to the County that the site would be investigated by excavating a 1.0 x 0.5 m unit into Locus A and a few shovel test pits (STPs) in

the other loci. After vegetation was removed from the vicinity of the trash loci, one or more 30-cm diameter shovel probes were excavated into each locus to determine whether subsurface trash deposits were present (Figure 5). A shovel was used to temporarily remove artifacts to see whether the trash deposit penetrated into the soil beneath. The seven probes revealed the deposits were surficial or at most penetrated one or two inches into the soft drainage soil. The removed artifacts were then put back into the probe holes. These probes also provided data on the depth of each trash deposit (see Section 4.2.2 below).

Instead of excavating a small unit or doing conventional STPs, it was decided that the most productive way to obtain a significant amount of useful information from each trash locus was to note the dominant types of artifacts, i.e., rusted sanitary cans and/or aluminum pull-tab beer cans, and then go through each locus looking for potentially useful functionally and temporally diagnostic artifacts. This produced a much larger sample of diagnostic artifacts than the excavation of a unit and STPs would have recovered. The removed artifacts were brush-cleaned, described, measured, and photographed in the field. Descriptive data included information on shape, dimensions, color, maker's marks, brand names, and other diagnostic features that might assist in dating the artifacts and determining their function, including company of manufacture and/or contents. Eight diagnostic artifacts were collected for curation. The field work was supervised by Dr. Philip de Barros who was assisted by graduates of the Palomar Archaeology Program – Scot Golia, Wendy Dorenbush, and Manual Galaviz – and by his daughter, Jillian Wilson, who has worked with her father since she was a young girl. The excavations took place on March 21, 2010. The field notes and digital artifact photographs were analyzed by Dr. Philip de Barros and the results were compiled in Table 3 below.

4.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

Artifacts were assigned catalog numbers in the field. These are summarized in Table 3 in Section 4.2.2 below.

4.1.4 Curation

Eight artifacts were taken from the field and curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center (Appendix D). These include catalog numbers 5, 6, and 18 from the north part of Locus A; Nos. 31 and 33 from the main trash area of Locus A; Nos. 120-121 from Locus B; and No. 145 from Locus D (Table 3).

4.1.5 Native American Participation/Consultation

A letter was sent on August 18, 2009, to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a sacred lands check. The response of August 18th was negative (Appendix C). The field survey was conducted with the

Figure 5: Map of SDI-19502

assistance of Native American Observer, Cami Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. No Observer was used during the test excavations as no prehistoric sites were found. The Pala Band of Mission Indians and California Indian Legal Services also commented on the project (Appendix C).

4.1.6 Archival Research

The BLM GLO records web site was consulted to see who had patented the subject property as part of a larger homestead grant. County Assessor records were consulted to determine when the house just north the property was built.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Results of Archival Research

Land Patents for the SE¼ of Section 26

The subject parcel lies in the SE¼ of Section 26 of Township 10 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. An examination of the original land patents in Section 26 on the BLM GLO Records web site indicates that the only patent for the SE¼ of Section 26 was for the entire quarter section of 160 acres under the Homestead Act of 1862. It was patented by Henry C. Ulmer on June 5, 1934. This suggests the structure just north of the subject property was built in the late 1920s (see notes on 1928 aerial photo in Section 1.2.2 above).

Determining Dates of Construction

On March 21, 2010, a visit was made to the current owner of the house situated on the property to the north of the subject property. Her name is Susan Bernard and she lives at 31510 Aqueduct Road. She stated that County Assessor records show her house was built in 1946. She knew nothing about the older structure. It is not known whether the house shown in the 1928 aerial photo was a house or some other structure. It is also not clear whether it was demolished and entirely replaced or whether portions were incorporated into the residence built in 1946. The APN for the property is 127-110-79. County Assessor records suggest the original structure was probably built in 1926.

4.2.2 Description of Recorded Cultural Resources

CA-SDI-19502 – Historic Archaeological Site

SDI-19502 (P-37-030719) consists of four loci (A-D) containing historic cans, bottles, and ceramics and other historic debris that date from the late 1920s through the mid-1970s. The site measures 81 m (265.7 ft) north-south by 12 m (39.4 ft) east-west (see Figure 5). Given the absence of other older structures in the general vicinity, it is likely that SDI-19502 is a secondary deposit created by

the occupants of the house situated just north of the subject property, to the northwest of the site, as discussed in Section 4.2.1 above (Figures 6-7).

The artifacts studied from each locus are described separately below.

Locus A:

Locus A measures 23 m (75.5 ft) north-south by 11 m (36.1 ft) east-west and is in the northern part of the site (Figure 5). Its depth ranges from 8 to 35 cm (4 to 14 inches). It consists primarily of a dense pile of trash measuring 6 m (19.7 ft) by 3 m (9.8 ft) (see Figures 8 and 9). Additional trash is present to the north, east and south of the main trash deposit. The dense central deposit is labeled “A” and the other areas “North A, East A, and South A,” respectively (see Table 3).

North Part of Locus A: This area contains the largest number of artifacts predating the construction of the current house in 1946 (see Table 3). One group consists of multiple small poster or watercolor paint jars made by Owens-Illinois Glass Company dating primarily to the 1930s, with one date coded to 1935 (Nos. 6, 16-19; see Figure 10). These bottles have the Owens-Illinois logo consisting of a combined diamond and square with a dot instead of an “I” in the center (see Lockhart et al. 2005:4; Lockhart 2004). A number of other bottles may also date to this time period, but this cannot be precisely determined (see Table 3). The vent hole Carnation milk cans may also date to this period, but such vent hole cans continued to be made until around twenty years ago (Cat No. 9). Other artifacts include a molded edge whiteware bowl fragment, a clear wide-mouthed jar made by Ball Glass Company, a pepper sauce bottle made by Owens-Illinois Glass Company made in 1953 (Cat No. 5), a cobalt blue Vick’s Vaporub nearly complete bottle (No. 7), a fragment of a rusted insecticide spray can, a Wright’s Silver Cream tube (No. 11), some rubber hoses (No. 10), numerous sanitary cans for fruit and vegetables, and others (Table 3). Most of these date to the late 1940s and 1950s.

East Part of Locus A: This consists of only a few scattered artifacts, including an undecorated whiteware bowl fragment and a fragment of a cobalt or dark blue “Fiesta Ware” bowl with multiple undulations on the exterior. The original bowl was 5¾” in diameter (Nos. 20-21). Fiesta Ware and its analogs date primarily to the 1930s and 1940s. The whiteware bowl is not temporally diagnostic.

South Part of Locus A: This area consists of a scatter of rusted sanitary cans, a coffee can, a tire, a brown bottle that probably contained vegetable oil, a clear one gallon jug, as well as metal strapping and slats and other metal debris (Table 3). These artifacts date to the post-1946 occupation of the household just north of subject property.



Figure 6: 1946 House North of Subject Property Facing Northwest



Figure 7: 1946 House Facing North



Figure 8: Removing Metal Sheet from Primary Trash Area of Locus A



Figure 9: Part of Main Trash Deposit of Locus A

Table 3: Artifacts Recorded and Analyzed from CA-SDI-19502

Cat#	Locus	Description	Marks &/or Remarks	Time Period
1	North A	Molded 9" diameter, whiteware bowl fragment; 2.5" deep		
2	North A	Clear glass wide-mouth jar, wider near top;; screw lid; green and red paint streaks inside; 3½" tall; 1 5/8" base diameter; Ball Glass Co. [Toulouse 1971:66-67]	L1: "126-3" L2: "7" at left L3: "Ball" in script	Post-1900
3	North A	8 oz opaque brown glass bottle; screw cap; 2¼ x 1½" base; by Brockway Machine & Glass (1907-1933) or Brockway Glass Co. (since 1933); B in circle used since 1925 [Toulouse 1971:59-62]	L1: "1576" L2: "O, B in circle, 1" L3: "8 OZ"	1925-1972+
4	North A	Small white paint jar (not measured)	L1: left 2, right 6 Center: a big O L3: small dark triangle	
5	North A	Clear glass pepper bottle with rusted metal cap with holes; 3" tall; 1¼" diameter; Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Plant 23, Los Angeles, California [Lockhart 2004]. COLLECTED.	L1: Owens Mark (D-O with dot), "23 left, "3" right; L2: "7B" L3: "9.0.In P.W."	1949-present date code: 1953
6	North A	Small red poster paint bottle/jar with rusted metal cap; 2" tall with cap; 1¼" diameter; Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Plant 4, Clarksburg, WV; no date code; [Lockhart 2004]; one of five such bottles found. COLLECTED.	Center: Owens Mark (D-O with dot)* with a "4" below and "12" to left	1930-1944
7	North A	Vick's Vaporub cobalt blue bottle; 3" tall, 2" diameter	"VAPORUB 54"	ca.1911-present
8	North A	Partial rusted remains of insecticide elongated spray can		
9	North A	Two small vent hole "Carnation Milk" cans		1920s-1990s
10	North A	Green and yellow-brown rubber hoses		
11	North A	"Wright's Silver Cream" on base of clear jar; varnish remover [Wright's Silver Cream 2010]		1873-present
12	North A	Brown bottle with metal cap; Brockway Machine & Glass (1907-1933) or Brockway Glass Co. (since 1933) [Toulouse 1971:59-62] B in circle used since 1925	L1: "15T6" L2: "D, B in circle, 1" L3: 8 oz	1925-1972+
13	North A	2 medium-sized sanitary cans and 1 tomato sauce can		ca.1922-present
14	North A	12 oz brown beer bottle with screw top; could be Latchford Glass Co., Los Angeles, CA, since ca. 1957, but their logo is L in oval, not circle [Toulouse 1971:316]	L1: L in circle L2: "1" left; "72" right L3: 373-08	ca. 1957-1972+
15	North A	Probable small paint jar with screw top; Ball Glass Co. [Toulouse 1971:66-67]	L1: 26-3 L2 (left): 7 L3: Ball in script	Post-1900
16	North A	Small black and small blue poster paint jars; Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Plant 12, Gas City, Indiana; [Lockhart 2004]	L1: Owens Logo (D-O with dot); "12" left; "3" right; "11" below	1930-present date code: 1933
17	North A	Small dark blue poster paint jar; Hazel Atlas Glass Co., 1920-1964 [Toulouse 1971:239,302].	"A" within lower part of "H"	1920-1964
18	North A	Small light green poster paint bottle/jar; 2" tall; 1 5/16" base diameter; Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Plant 12, Gas City, Indiana; date code most likely 1935 [Lockhart 2004] COLLECTED.	Center: Owens Mark (D-O with dot) with "12" to left, "5" to right; "4: below	1930-present date code:1935
19	North A	Small yellow poster paint jar; Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Plant 12, Gas City, Indiana; [Lockhart 2004]	Same as above with "11" below	1930-present date code: 1935
20	East A	whiteware bowl fragment		
21	East A	Dark blue "Fiesta Ware" bowl fragment with multiple undulations on exterior; 5¾" diameter bowl		primarily 1930s-1940s
22	A	Squarish white saucer with red flower floral design and silver gilt edge; 5 5/8" diameter;	L1: "The Paden City Pottery Co." L2: "Made in USA" L3: "H-49"	1914-1953
23	A	Clear glass bottle with black plastic cap; 3 3/8" wide; 1 1/16" cap height; most likely Mennen aftershave bottle		

Cat#	Locus	Description	Marks &/or Remarks	Time Period
24	A	2 green-tint glass jar frags; various pressed designs, some in rectangles, others in vertical series or panels	food or candy jar	
25	A	Clear bottle; cream-colored plastic top; 10¼" tall; 2 7/8" base diam.; bulge up to 4½" wide; Glenshaw Glass Co., PA, 1895–present; "G" in square adopted 1932 [Toulouse 1971:211]	"G" in square; "19" left ; "70" right; "1919-3" below	1932-1972+
26	A	Green "Celadon" glass saucer ; 5 5/16" diameter		
27	A	Green "Celadon" glass shallow bowl; 7½" diameter; 1¼" high (3 frags)		
28	A	Green "Celadon" glass deep bowl; 5 5/8" diameter; 1 3/8" high (2 frags)		
29	A	Undecorated whiteware bowl (2 frags); 6" diameter; 1½" deep; pale red Maker's Mark hard to make out.	Mark: ". emon . man"	
30	A	4-knobbed, white porcelain faucet handle fragment; "Cold" water; one knob missing		
31	A	Clear glass wide-mouth jar; screw top; molded; KAP bottle company, Los Angeles, California; however, "H" with "A" is Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, West Virginia, 1902-1964 with above logo 1920-1964 [Toulouse 1971:239,302]. COLLECTED.	L1: "K.A.P."; L2: Bent "H" with "A" within lower portion; L3: "L.A. CAL"	Hazel-Atlas 1920-1964; KAP 1930-40
32	A	Clear glass wide-mouth jar; post-1923 screw top; T.C. Wheaton & Company, Millville, NJ [Toulouse 1971:527]	"W" in circle; "200" above; "16" below	1946-1972+
33	A	Clear glass bottle; post-1900 flat top; 3¼" tall; 1 ¾" diameter; [Toulouse 1971:252]. COLLECTED.	"H" in a keystone	Pre-1940-1947
34	A	Rusted cap with holes; most likely powdered cleanser		
35	A	Tall, rusted dry goods can without top		
36	A	"Farm Fresh" milk bottle fragment; "Visit Our Guernsey Dairy Farm"; ½ gallon bottle; orange-red APL		mid-1930s to 1950s
37	A	2 Pennzoil oil cans: "100% Pure Pennsylvania Pennzoil, tough-film motor oil." 1 qt. [Sutton and Arkush 2006:168]		1933-present
38	A	Translucent green glass bottle fragment		
39	A	Most likely a shoe polish bottle		
40	A	Galvanized iron cover & handle	"HUDSON"	
41	A	Ronsonol lighter fluid can; yellow and blue can with red flame; 7 oz; "17¢"; New York City, NY		1913-present
42	A	"K-Mart Spray Starch" aerosol can; 23 oz; "Just Spray & Iron"; Simoniz Corporation		1959-present
43	A	Thin opaque brown glass bottle; white plastic cap; 3¼" tall with cap; 1¼" diameter; by Brockway Machine & Glass (1907-1933) or Brockway Glass Co. (since 1933);] B in circle used since 1925 [Toulouse 1971:59-62]	L1: "1341" L2: O, then B in circle, then "2" L3: "10 DR"	1925-1972+
44	A	Clear glass screw food jar with bulging upper portion		
45	A	Probable salad dressing jar with screw cap		
46	A	Brown "No Deposit" beer bottle; 10 oz [The One Way Soda Bottle 2010]		1930s-present
47	A	Three liquor bottles including, Christian Brothers of California brandy; ½ pint.		
48	A	Two "D" sized batteries with labels worn off		
49	A	Vess Cola bottle; Red & White with B/W, APL; 32 oz; Utah Bottling Works, Ogden, UT		1916-present
50	A	2 elongated, cylindrical light bulbs, one clear, one blue, perhaps for plant growing		
51	A	Standard residential light bulb		
52	A	Rusted "Pre-Solvent"; "Cleans..."; can fragment; flip lid	solvent	
53	A	Large square-sided 2 gallon, paint thinner can		
54	A	Heinz 57 Ketchup bottle; embossed with "57" 4 times		
55	A	4 pails of Rex Cudahy lard, packed in Phoenix, AZ [Cudahy Packing Company – Rex Brand 2010]		1965-1970s

Cat#	Locus	Description	Marks &/or Remarks	Time Period
56	A	Crockpot with missing lid		
57	A	Men's right white loafer (shoe)		
58	A	Pepper sauce bottle		
59	A	Translucent brown glass bottle (most likely Crisco or Mrs. Butterworth's Syrup)		
60	A	metal strapping		
61	A	Large base of glass vase or large drinking glass		
62	A	1 gallon paint can [Sutton and Arkush 2006:167]		1906-present
63	A	2 aluminum TV trays [TV Trays 2010]		1953-present
64	A	Fragments of plywood sheets		
65	A	Dozens of sanitary cans of various sizes (see text)		ca.1922-present
66	A	Salsa bottle; La Victoria Co., Los Angeles, CA [La Victoria Salsa 2010]		1917-present
67	A	Niblets Corn; Green Giant Co., Le Sueur, MN		1929-present
68	A	"Treet" (like Spam); Armour Co., Chicago, IL; aluminum, pull-tab opening		1962 - ca. 1975
69	A	"Improved Signal 10-30 HD Motor Oil"; 1 qt; Signal Oil Co, Los Angeles, CA [Sutton and Arkush 2006:168]		1933-present
70	A	2 Springfield Strawberry Soda cans; aluminum pull-tab; Springfield Soda Co., Springfield, OH		1962 - ca. 1975
71	A	2 Springfield Root Beer; 10 oz; aluminum pull-tab		1962 - ca. 1975
72	A	Car battery case		
73	A	Grass cutting blade from lawn mower		
74	A	Whiteware cup handle for single finger		
75	A	1 lb coffee can without turn-key lid; 6¼" high; 4 5/8" diameter; most likely Folger's [IMACS 2001(471:3)]		1917-ca. 1980s
76	A	Dry goods can with press-on lid (missing); 4¼" tall; 1 7/8" diameter		
77	A	2 "Cascade Beer" in blue and white can; starts 1958 [Cascade Lager (Blue) Beer 2010]		begins 1958
78	A	"Secret Spray" plastic, mostly blue bottle; starts 1964		begins 1964
79	A	Large vent hole Carnation Milk can		1920s-1990s
80	A	Large pieces of metal sheeting (with bee hive!)		
81	A	Oil filter interior		
82	A	"Right Guard" aerosol can [Right Guard 2010]		1960s-1980
83	A	Portion of damaged Venetian blinds		
84	A	Rectangular saucer with Garden City Pottery mark [Garden City Pottery 2010]		1902-1987
85	A	2 Olympia Beer, aluminum pull-tab cans; 16 oz;		1962 - ca. 1975
86	A	Stewart Warner CD-2, oil detergent		
87	A	Schlitz Beer aluminum beer can with pull-tab 10 oz		1962 - ca. 1975
88	A	STP oil treatment. "\$1.60" blue and white can		begins 1954
89	A	Pabst Blue Ribbon beer can; 10 oz; aluminum pull-tab		1962 - ca. 1975
90	A	½ pint paint can [Sutton and Arkush 2006:167]		1906-present
91	A	Clear Schweppes Club Soda bottle; "NR . . . ND" along base; "NOT TO BE REFILLED" on base-common by 1960s on soda bottles [The One Way Soda Bottle 2010]		1939 on beer; common by 1960s for soda
92	A	Combo light socket and twin plugs		
93	A	"Cock o'the [North]" Spanish style tomato sauce 8 oz can (also a type of liqueur)		
94	A	"White Rain" hairspray in tin can, by Gillette Co.		Post ca. 1976
95	A	Schilling pepper can; "pure ground"; 1900-present		Post ca. 1946
96	A	Fruit juice can, aluminum pull-tab		1962 - ca. 1975
97	A	Butternut 10 oz Coffee Jar, Dunkin Foods, Houston, TX; red and white label		
98	A	Borden's Frosted, refrigerated drink, strawberry flavor [Borden's Frosted Products 2010]		1950s-1980

	Locus	Description	Marks &/or Remarks	Time Period
99	A	"C+ Frozen Orange Concentrate," Paramount Citrus Association; small can.		
100	A	Lucky Lager beer, 10 oz can; aluminum pull-tab		1962 - ca. 1975
101	A	1 quart paint can [Sutton and Arkush 2006:167-168]		1906-present
102	A	Spam with turn-key opener can with square top [Spam Brand History 2010]		1937-1967
103	A	Square can of peas with turn-key top; 48 oz		
104	A	"Lure Quality Ham"; "boneless skinless cooked ham"; aluminum can; Lure Packing Co., Los Angeles; 12" long; 4" deep.		1926-present
105	A	"Butter Toffee Peanuts"; 13 oz can; A.A. Nut Co.		
106	A	Top of probable glass syrup bottle		
107	A	Pabst Blue Ribbon in brown bottle with cap		
108	A	Asymmetrical diamond-shaped bottle, Alberto Culver Co., contents unknown	household product	
109	A	Bottle of "Instant Tea" with metal screw top		1953-present
110	A	Quaker State Motor Oil can; opened with church key. [Sutton and Arkush 2006:168; Gillio et al. 1980:9]	Church key appears ca. 1935	ca.1935-present
111	A	Wide-mouthed jar made by Duraglas by Owens-Illinois Glass Company [Duraglas 2010]		1940-mid 1950s
112	A	Hinged door lock		
113	A	White (most likely aluminum) tube of "cement"; 5" long.		
114	A	"Party Treat" salted mixed nuts		
115	A	Tire and inner tube remains		
116	South A	Brown bottle w/ angular carination;probably vegetable oil		
117	South A	Large clear one gallon jug; "1 gallon" embossed around base	L1: "132 ounces" L1: L in rounded rect.	
118	South A	1 lb turn-key coffee can [IMACS 2001:(471:3)]		1917- ca. 1980s
119	South A	Tire		
120	B	Porcelain Chinese figurine fragment; 3.0"x1.5"; mandolin player. COLLECTED.		
121	B	Clear, 2 oz., "Shinola" shoe polish bottle; Bixby Corporation; 4.25" tall; 5/8 th inches thick. COLLECTED.	"Shinola"	1929-c. 1950s
122	B	Juice bottle	"I" in oval/circle	
123	B	Fragment of large square metal can		
124	B	Ca. 6" tall clear bottle with slight concave sides; Anchor Hocking Glass Corp., Lancaster, OH [Toulouse 1971:48]	"H" superimposed on anchor symbol	1938-1972+
125	B	Various pull-tab aluminum beer cans		1962 - ca. 1975
126	B	Sanitary cans, sizes for fruits, vegetables & meats		ca.1922-present
127	B	Car headlight with sealed beam made in USA	Large "T" with "T-3" superimposed	
128	B	½ gallon whiskey bottle		
129	B	Michelin oil filter		
130	B	Oil cans (incl. Pennzoil) [Sutton and Arkush 2006:168]		1933-present
131	B	Plastic "Macgregor" helmet		
132	B	Metal strapping		
133	C	Light green, olive oil bottle; black metal screw top; 7 oz.; unreadable paper label; 8.5" tall; 2¼" diameter	"S" in oval	
134	C	Clear, pepper sauce bottle with green plastic cap; 7" tall; 2" diameter; could be Glass Containers, Inc., Los Angeles [Toulouse 1971:220]	"G" above & attached to "e"	ca. 1935-1940
135	C	Clear "Canada Dry Club Soda bottle with white & silver aluminum cap with CD symbol; 10 FL OZ. "NO REFILL . . DISPOSE OF PROPERLY" label – common by 1960s	L1: "23, T in circle, 76" L2, far right: "3-NB" L3: "4091-6K"	1939 on beer; common by 1960s for soda
136	C	Opaque, slightly bluish-white glass bowl or cup rim		

Cat#	Locus	Description	Marks &/or Remarks	Time Period
137	C	Coors aluminum beer cans with pull-tabs		1962–early 1970s
138	C	Whiteware sherd with decorated rim		
139	C	Rusted children's red wagon		
140	C	At least a dozen Canada Dry soda bottles (see above)		
141	C	Dozens of sanitary cans of various sizes		1922-present
142	C	2 Rex Cudahy lard pails, Phoenix, AZ [Cudahy Packing Company – Rex Brand 2010]		1965-1970s
143	C	La Victoria hot sauce [La Victoria Salsa 2010]		1917-present
144	D	Clear possible pepper sauce bottle with no cap; 6" tall; 1 5/16" diameter; bottle by Brockway Machine & Glass (1907-1933) or Brockway Glass Co. (since 1933) [Toulouse 1971:59-62] B in circle used since 1925	"B" in circle at top; "4" left center; "7" at bottom	1925-1972+
145	D	Rectangular clear glass medicine or cleaning fluid bottle; flat top; 7.5" tall; 3 3/8 x 2 1/4" body dimensions; Owens Bottle Company, Boldt plant, Huntington, West Virginia (post ca. 1921) [Lockhart et al. 2010:59]. COLLECTED.	"O" in square w/ "2" left; "7" right" & "2" bottom	1911-1929 date code: 1927
146	D	Large speckled pale green serving bowl fragment; 8 1/4" diameter; 4 1/2" tall		
147	D	Large paint thinner can		
148	D	Right Guard aerosol can [Right Guard 2010]		1960s-1980
149	D	Large "102 Real Draft Beer" beer bottle		
150	D	Elongated light bulb, most likely for plant growing or backlighting		
151	D	Numerous vegetable and fruit sanitary cans & aluminum pull-tab cans (sanitary cans begin ca. 1922; pull-tab cans begin 1962)		see text at left
152	Isolate	2 Blue transfer ware (same vessel)	100 m northwest of A	ca. 1920s



Figure 10: Small Paint Bottles (lower left) from North A



Figure 11: KAP Bottle (No. 31) Dating 1930-1940, Dense Trash Area, Locus A

Locus A – Area of Dense Trash: This deposit is relatively large and at least a foot or more in depth, but is still mostly a surface deposit (Figure 9). A few artifacts are partially buried into the drainage soil. It contains a wide variety of types of domestic trash. The most dominant items are rusted sanitary cans of various sizes and pull-tab aluminum beer and soda cans. Pull-tabs appear in 1962 and are eventually replaced by stay-in-place tabs in the mid 1970s (IMACS USER'S GUIDE 2001:Section 471, page 6). The locus also contains numerous household foods and other products in bottles or cans. Ceramic artifacts and plastic items are present but are not common.

Temporally, nearly all of the artifacts appear to date from 1946 onwards. One exception is a bottle with a "K.A.P." bottle mark that dates from 1930-1940 (see Figure 11 and No. 31 in Table 3 above). Other items might have been made prior to 1946 (e.g., Nos. 25, 43, 49, and 65), as well as a medium-sized Carnation Milk vent-hole can (No. 78). At least one other smaller vent hole can was also noted. Most artifacts appear to date from the 1940s through the early to mid 1970s. There is little or no recent material.

Three ceramic maker's marks were noted. The first reads "The Paden City Pottery Co." on the back of a squarish white saucer with a red and green floral design in the center with a silver gilded edge (No. 22). It measures 5 5/8" in diameter. This pottery works was in existence from 1914-1953 [Paden Pottery 2010]. The second has a "Garden City Pottery" mark on the back of another rectangular, undecorated whiteware saucer (No. 84). This pottery works was in operation from about 1902 to 1987 (Garden City Pottery 2010). The third mark is too fragmentary to identify. It is on the back of an undecorated whiteware bowl (No. 29). Other ceramics include three pale green "Celadon"-like tableware items – a large saucer and two bowls (Nos. 26-28) – and the finger handle of a whiteware cup (No. 74). Two fragments of an impressed-decorated food or candy jar of unknown origin were also noted (No. 24).

Glass companies represented in the collection, as identified by their bottle marks, include the Glenshaw Glass Company (1932-1972+; No. 25); the Hazel-Atlas Glass and KAP bottle companies from West Virginia (1920-1964 and 1930-1940, respectively; see No. 31 and Figure 11 above); the T.C. Wheaton & Company from New Jersey (1946-1972+; No. 32); the Brockway Machine and Glass or Brockway Glass Company (1925-1972+; No. 43); and Utah Bottling Works (1916-present; No. 48). A *Duraglas* bottle made by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company (1940-mid-1950s; No. 111) was also noted (*Duraglas* 2010).

Beer companies represented include Schlitz, Pabst Blue Ribbon, Cascade, Olympia, Coors, and Lucky Lager. Soda companies include Springfield soda and root beer, Vess Cola (No. 49), and Schweppes (No. 91). Three liquor bottles were noted, including Christian Brothers of California (No. 47). A milk bottle of Farm Fresh Milk was also observed (No. 36).

Automotive materials included motor oil cans – Pennzoil, Signal, Quaker State, and Hancock (the latter is not in Table 3) – all in one quart cans. STP and Stewart Warner oil detergent cans, an oil filter interior, the remains of a tire and inner tube (No. 115), and a car battery case (No. 72) were also observed.

Identifiable food containers included a Heinz 57 ketchup bottle (No. 54), four pails of Rex Cudahy lard (No. 55), a pepper sauce bottle (No. 58), either a Crisco or Mrs. Butterworth syrup bottle (No. 59), a La Victoria salsa bottle, a Niblets Corn can, a Treet (like spam) can (No. 68), a spam can, a can of peas, at least two fruit juice cans, a large Lure Quality Ham can (No. 104), a bottle of instant tea, Party Treats salted mixed nuts (No. 114), a probable Folger's coffee can (No. 75), Cock o' the North Spanish style tomato sauce (No. 93), a tall vent hole Carnation Milk can (No. 79), a Schilling pepper can, a Butternut coffee jar, Borden's Frosted strawberry flavored drink, a "C+" Frozen Orange Concentrate can (No. 99), a probable salad dressing bottle, at least two dry-goods cans with press-on lids, and numerous rusted sanitary cans that would have contained various fruits, vegetables and meats, as well as a Campbell's Soup can (not in Table 3). A crock pot without its lid (No. 56), two aluminum TV trays (No. 63), and a probable canning jar (not in Table 3) were also noted.

Other household products noted include a probable Mennen aftershave lotion bottle (No. 23), a probable shoe polish bottle (No. 39), a can of Ronsonol lighter fluid (No. 41), K-Mart Spray Starch (No. 42), a Pre-Solvent cleanser can (No. 52), Right Guard and Secret Spray deodorant aerosol cans (Nos. 82 and 78, respectively), a White Rain hairspray aerosol can (No. 94), an Alberto Culver bottle of unknown contents (No. 108), a tube of "cement" (No. 113), and the perforated metal top of a probable cleanser can (No. 34). The presence of White Rain hairspray, a product created in the 1970s, indicates trash disposal trash until the mid-1970s.

Additional household items include a hinged door lock, a porcelain tub cold water handle (No. 30), a probable lawn-mower blade (No. 73), a combo light bulb socket with two plugs (No. 92), two unidentifiable D-sized batteries, a standard residential light bulb, two elongated light bulbs that may have been used for plant growing or for backlighting (Nos. 50 and 51), ½ pint, quart and gallon paint cans, as well as a large paint thinner can. Parts of a Venetian blind (No. 83) are also present. Construction items include metal strapping, large pieces of metal sheeting, and plywood fragments. No nails or bricks were noted.

Personal items include a men's white loafer (No. 57).

The vast majority of the items fall into domestic household and food categories along with automotive items. Construction (building) materials are also present, but not in large quantities. Personal items are rare. As noted earlier, the most common items are rusty sanitary cans and aluminum pull-tab beer and soda cans. Most of the sanitary cans were opened with a can opener and some with a church

key. Measurements of the height and diameter of typical and less typical sanitary cans showed most were of the following dimensions:

- 3½" tall, 3 3/8" in diameter
- 3" tall, 2 5/16" in diameter
- 4½" tall, 2 7/8" in diameter
- 1¾" tall, 3 5/16" in diameter
- 5½" tall, about 3 ¾" in diameter

The most common sizes suggest vegetables, fruit, and canned meats (tuna or salmon; see IMACS USER'S GUIDE, Section 471, page 8).

Locus B:

This locus measures 10 m (32.8 ft) north-south by 7 m (23.0 ft) east-west. Its depth ranges from 5 to 18 cm (2 to 7 inches). It is a relatively dispersed trash scatter located at the southern end of the site (Figure 5). It includes a 2-ounce, post-1929 Shinola shoe polish bottle with a flared lip, but without its stopper/applicator (No. 121); a ½-gallon whiskey bottle; part of a plastic Macgregor helmet; a paint can (not listed in Table 3); a juice bottle; a fragment of a porcelain figurine showing a Chinese man laying the mandolin (No. 120; see Figure 12); motor oil cans, including a Pennzoil motor oil can; a Michelin oil filter; pull-tab aluminum beer cans; rusted vegetable, fruit and meat sanitary cans; a vehicle T-3 head lamp; some metal strapping; and a few clear glass bottles, including a clear glass rectangle bottle with a screw top that has undulating sides and "S & O" on its base. Most of artifacts probably date to 1946 and afterwards and are thus associated with the occupants of the current house north of the property that was built in 1946. However, the date ranges on some artifacts indicate they could be earlier, including the Shinola shoe polish bottle which may date to the 1930s (No. 121 in Table 3; see Figure 13 below).

Locus C:

This locus is about 30 m north of Locus A (Figure 14). It measures 3.5 m (11.5 ft) north-south by 1.5 m (4.9 ft) east west, and its depth ranges from 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 inches). It consists primarily of dozens of rusted sanitary cans and about a dozen Canada Dry soda bottles. It also includes the remains of a child's red wagon (No. 139); a Coors aluminum pull-tab beer can; a whiteware sherd with a decorated rim; 2 Rex Cudahy lard pails; two pepper sauce bottles, including one La Victoria bottle; a green, probable olive oil bottle (No. 133); and a fragment of a slightly bluish-white molded drinking glass or cup (No. 136). Again, most of these items probably date to 1946 onwards. One exception may be a pepper sauce bottle that may have been made by Glass Containers, Inc.; if so, it would date to 1935-1940 (No. 134; Toulouse 1971:220).



Figure 12: Locus B: Chinese Mandolin Player (No. 121)



Figure 13: Locus B: 2 oz Shinola Bottle (No. 120)



Figure 14: Locus C Facing North before Vegetation Clearance



Figure 15: Locus D Facing Northeast before Vegetation Clearance

Locus D:

Locus D is situated midway between Loci A and B and measures 2.8 m (9.2 ft) north-south and 1.5 m (4.9 ft) east west (Figure 15 above). Its depth ranges from 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 inches). It consists primarily of rusted fruit and vegetable sanitary cans and aluminum pull-tab beer cans. It also contains a probable pepper sauce bottle made by Brockway Machine & Glass Company (1907-1933) or Brockway Glass Company (since 1933). The bottle mark is a B in a circle which was first used in 1925 and continued to at least 1972 (Toulouse 1971:59-62).

There is also a rectangular clear glass medicine or cleaning fluid bottle (No. 145) with an Owens Bottle company mark (O in square). The company made bottles from 1911-1929; however, the date code associated with the bottle mark indicates it was made in 1927 (Lockhart et al. 2010:59-60). The bottle is shown in Figure 16. In addition, the locus contains a large speckled pale green serving bowl fragment, a large paint thinner can, a Right Guard aerosol can, a large "102 Real Draft Beer" bottle, and an elongated light bulb that was either use in plant growing or as backlighting. In short, this assemblage contains artifacts that date prior to and after 1946.

Ceramic Isolate:

An isolate consisting of two conjoining sherds of blue transferware were found about 100 m (328 ft) upslope to the west of Locus A (see Figure 5). There is no maker's mark and it is too small to easily identify the pattern that might help date the artifact. It probably dates to the 1920s given the artifact assemblage of the site and the probable construction of the first house ca. 1926.

Summary and Discussion:

There is plentiful evidence that indicates trash deposition from soon after the creation of a house on the property to the north (APN 127-110-79) ca. 1926. In fact, there is a medicine or cleaning fluid bottle made by the Owens Bottle Company that has a date code for 1927 (No. 145). Most of the early trash consists of bottles with a few sanitary cans. Trash dating prior to the construction of a new house on the site in 1946 is clearly present in Loci A, B and D, and but may be absent from Locus C at the extreme north end of the site. Most trash items are food, beverage, household and automotive items, and some building/construction material. Personal items are rare. Most of the food consists of fruit, vegetables, and meats. Beverage cans are primarily beer and soda. No sun-colored amethyst (SCA) glass was found in any locus, which fits with a late 1920s onward occupation.



Figure 16: Locus D: Owens Bottle Co., 1911-1929, Date Code 1927 (No. 145)

SECTION 5 – INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

Historic Archaeological Site CA-SDI-19502

In Section 1.3.6, it was noted that the County of San Diego views all archaeological resources to be significant because they all have the potential to yield information about prehistory or history. Only isolates are viewed as not significant.

In Section 1.3.5, it was noted that Criterion D (CRHR) and Criterion 4 (LR) were the most appropriate criteria for the evaluation of CA-SDI-19502, i.e., the potential to yield information important to history and prehistory. **It has been determined that the important information available from CA-SDI-19502 has been recovered as the result of the test excavations**, for the following reasons:

- An examination of a large sample of temporally and functionally diagnostic artifacts indicated the trash dates from the later 1920s through the mid 1970s and is derived from both the pre-1946 and post-1946 occupations of the property just to the north of the subject property.
- The trash consists primarily of the following types of artifacts: food and beverage bottles and cans; other household items; automotive items; some building materials, and the rare personal item.
- Given that important information about the functional and temporal nature of the historic trash deposits has already been obtained, it is unlikely that additional excavations would provide much additional useful information.

In addition, the resource does not meet the standards of significance required by the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and no human remains are present.

5.2 Impact Identification

CA-SDI-19502

This site will not be subject to direct or indirect impacts because the site will be preserved in a biological open space easement. In short, the open space easement, site recordation, archival research, testing, and artifact collection and curation have **mitigated any potential impacts to CA-SDI-19502 to below a level of significance.**

SECTION 6 – MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Unavoidable Impacts – Not Applicable

6.2 Mitigable Impacts

6.2.1 CA-SDI-19502

The site is not located in an area where it would be directly impacted by site grading and construction. Potential direct and indirect impacts will be avoided because design changes have placed the site in a biological open space easement.

6.3 No Significant Adverse Effects

6.3.1 CA-SDI-19502

Impacts to historical archaeological site, CA-SDI-19502, have been mitigated through site recordation, archival research, testing, and artifact collection and curation. In addition, design considerations have placed the archaeological site within a biological open space easement. Due to these measures, the significance of the site has been mitigated to below a level of significance. In short, **for the proposed project, there are No Significant Adverse Effects to cultural resources.**

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<http://www.sha.org/bottle/glossary.htm>

Borden's Frosted products

<http://www.roadfood.com/Forums/Bordens-Frosted-m257889.aspx>

Garden City Pottery (Potteries of California)

<http://www.calpotteries.com/gallery/garden-city>

Cascade Lager (Blue) Beer

<http://homebrewandbeer.com/beeroftheyear.html>

The Paden Pottery Company

<http://www.nancyscollectibles.com/marnewsletter0.6.html>

Wright's Silver Cream

<http://www.jawright.com/history.asp>

The One Way Soda Bottle (No Return, No Deposit)

<http://www.angelfire.com/ne3/throwaway/pg6.html>

Right Guard

<http://www.madehow.com/Volume-5/Antiperspirant-Deodorant-Stick.html>.

Spam Brand History

<http://www.spam.com/about/history/default.aspx>

TV Trays

<http://www.tvtraysource.com/tv-trays/historyarticle.cfm>

La Victoria Salsa

<http://www.lavictoria.com/en/history.asp>

The Cudahy Packing Company – Rex Brand

<http://cgi.ebay.com/Cudahy-Packing-Company-Rex-Brand-/130390728431>

SECTION 8 – LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Preparers

Philip de Barros, author
Joel Paulson, cartographic assistance
Scott Crull, historic archaeologist

Organizations Contacted

South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)
Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Sacramento Office
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for sacred site files check
Fallbrook Historical Society and Bonsall Community Sponsor Group (BCSG)

Individuals Contacted

Gail Wright Department of Planning and Land Use
Michael Hefner, current owner of the property
Susan Bernard, owner of house at 31510 Aquaduct Road

SECTION 9 – LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS FOR CA-SDI-19502

9.1 Mitigation Measures

Impacts to historical archaeological site, CA-SDI-19502, were mitigated through site recordation, archival research, testing, collection, and curation.

9.2 Design Considerations

Design considerations for CA-SDI-19502, included the placement of the archaeological site within designated project biological open space.

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dr. Philip de Barros, Ph.D., RPA

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
PHILIP DE BARROS, Ph.D, SOPA/RPA

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Education

M.A., Ph.D.	Anthropology (Archaeology), UCLA, 1979, 1985
M.A.	Education, Stanford University, 1966
B.A.	History, Stanford University, 1965 (cum laude)

Certifications and Secretary of the Interior Standards

- SOPA Certified in Field Research, Collections Research, and Teaching. Certifiable in Historic Archaeology and Archaeological Research Management since 1987.
- Meet Secretary of the Interior Standards for both Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.
- Member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) since inception.
- Certified to work in San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Kern, Inyo, and Los Angeles Counties.

Recent and Current Positions

Professor, Anthropology, Palomar College, San Marcos, 1994-present
Coordinator, A.A. Archaeology Degree Program, Palomar College, 1996-present
Research Associate, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, 1986-present
Director of Cultural Resources/Sr. P.I., Chambers Group, Irvine, 1985-1994
Adjunct Instructor, Golden West College, Huntington Beach, 1985-1994
Instructor, Ceramic Analysis, UCLA, 1987-1991, 1999
Chairperson, Native American Programs Committee, Society for California Archaeology, 1992-1999
Chairperson, Multicultural Committee, Palomar College, 1995-2001
Member, San Diego Archaeological Center Board of Trustees, 1996-1999
Member, Poway U.S.D. and Mt. Carmel High School Human Relations Committees, 1998-2000
Ombudsman, Poway Unified School District, 2001
Principal, now President, Professional Archaeological Services, 1996-present

Cultural Resources Seminars

- Sensitivity Training Workshop, Morongo IR, Riverside County 3/30/07
- As Chair of the Native American Programs Committee of the Society for California Archaeology: taught workshop on CRM laws and archaeology for Salinan Nation, May 1996 (3-days); Pomo Indian groups, March 1998 (3 days; Southern California Indian groups, April 1998 (1 day workshop). Put together CRM and Cultural Heritage Sourcebook for California Native American Communities.
- Preparing Agreement Documents (Tom King), 1991 - 2 days.
- Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (Tom King and Rob Jackson, instructors, 1989 - 3 days.
- Conservation in Field Archaeology (Getty Institute), 1988 - 5 days.

Experience with GPS and GIS (Geographic Information Systems)

- Teach Introductory GPS and differential correction at Palomar College
- Use GPS in archaeological fieldwork, including setting up own base station
- Introduced GIS to Palomar's Archaeology Program Curriculum
- 160 hours of Training in ArcView GIS through ESRI and other institutions:
 - ✓ Seminar on Working with ArcGIS 9.3 and ArcGIS Server
 - ✓ Migrating to ArcGIS 8.3; ArcGIS 8.3 Part II, 1 week May and July 2004
 - ✓ GIS Access Workshop, San Diego, 1 week, July 2001
 - ✓ GIS Access Workshop, Pierce College (NSF funded), 2 weeks, July 2000
 - ✓ 1.5 hr classes in ArcView 3.2, ArcView Internet Map Server (IMS), and Producing Quality Maps in ArcView, July 1999
 - ✓ Working w/ ArcView Image Analysis, July 1999, 16 hrs, ESRI (Redlands)
 - ✓ Spatial Analysis in GIS, July 1999, 8 hrs, Michael Goodchild, ESRI User's Conference, Preconference Seminar, San Diego
 - ✓ Working with ArcView 3-D Analyst, June 1999, 6 hrs, ESRI (Palomar CC)
 - ✓ Working w/ ArcView Spatial Analyst, May 1999, 24 hrs, ESRI (Redlands)
 - ✓ Advanced ArcView GIS, April 1999, 24 hrs, ESRI (Redlands)
 - ✓ Intermediate ArcView Training, June 1999, 8 hrs, North Orange County CCD (Glendora College)
 - ✓ Introduction to ArcView GIS, February 1999, 16 hrs, ESRI (Riverside CC)
 - ✓ ESRI User's Conference Instructor's Workshop, January 1998, 40 hrs, North Orange County CCD (San Bernardino Valley College)
- Field experience in California and Africa using integrated GPS-GIS technologies, first with Trimble and now with Ashtech ProMark2.

Experience in Cultural Resource Management

- Over 30 years experience in the field of archaeology and cultural resource management in California and the Western U.S.
- Principal, now President, Professional Archaeological Services, 1996-present

- Director of Cultural Resources/Senior Principal Investigator at Chambers Group in Irvine, California, from 1985-1994.
- Served as Principal Investigator and/or Project Manager on over 150 cultural resources projects since 1985, involving archival research, reconnaissance and intensive surveys, research designs, test excavations, data recovery excavations, cultural resource management plans, HABS/HAER documentation, the preparation of agreement documents (MOAs, PAs, Effects documents), Native American concerns, and Section 106 coordination.
- Experience in Southwestern archaeology under Professor James N. Hill of UCLA (ceramic typology, seriation, and M.A. thesis) and African archaeology (ethnoarchaeology, ethnography, Ph.D. on archaeology of traditional iron smelting in Togo, West Africa).

Section 106 (Federal) Experience

Section 106 experience as P.I. and/or Project Manager in inventory, evaluation, data recovery, historical archaeology, HABS/HAER documentation, the development of historic preservation plans, and agreement documents.

Major Inventory Work Includes:

- Evaluation plan for cultural resources in Villages 6 and 7 of the Rancho Las Flores Project, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California, Including the results of a 995-acre resurvey of Villages 6 and 7, 2007-2008
- Small surveys for the San Diego City Water Department Associated with Barrett Lake and El Capitan Reservoir, 2004-2006
- Over 40 surveys of cellular telephone tower locations in southern California, 2000-2001
- 3,250-acre survey for the Trust for Public Lands, Rancho Jamul, San Diego County in Spring of 1998.
- 24 mile linear survey for the Lucerne Valley to Big Bear 115 kV Transmission Line Project In California for S.C.E. in 1992.
- 1500-acre survey for the BLM Ridgecrest Resource Area, 1989.
- Literature search for 3,000 miles of proposed gas pipelines in the Western U.S. for the Mojave/Kern River Gas Pipeline Project for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and California State Lands Commission, 1986-1987.
- Extended Phase I inventory and shovel test pit program for prehistoric sites, evaluation of historic structures, and determination of Native American concerns for ARCO's proposed Coal Oil Point Project in Santa Barbara County which ran from Goleta to Gaviota, 1985-1987.

Evaluation Experience Includes:

- Test excavation analyses and report on Guapiabit (SBR-93, -1675/H, -1913) and Archaic site SBR-1886, Rancho Las Flores Project, 2008-09 (ongoing).

- Testing of prehistoric archaeological site, INY-5887, 2001.
- Testing of historical archaeological site in Desert Center, RIV-6513H, 2000.
- Testing of two sites in the Imperial Valley, IMP-7804 and -7813H, near Westmorland and Coyote Wells, 2000.
- Testing and evaluation of RIV-4707/H in Temecula, Riverside County, for Caltrans District 8, 1996-1997.
- Testing and evaluation of nine sites in the Crowder Canyon Archaeological District, San Bernardino County, for Caltrans District 12, 1990-1997.
- Testing & evaluation of prehistoric/historic sites associated with the Lucerne Valley to Big Bear 115 kV Transmission Line Project for S.C.E. in 1992.
- Testing and evaluation of the Purisima Point sites, the Honda Beach Site, the Barka Slough Site, the Olivera Adobe Site, as well as 7 rock art sites at Vandenberg AFB for the National Park Service, 1992-1996.
- Inventory and evaluation of historic archaeological sites and structures along the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor in Orange County, 1993, for Caltrans District 12.
- Testing and evaluation of SBR-5096 along Hwy 71 for Caltrans District 8, 1991-1992.
- Testing and evaluation of 23 prehistoric sites along the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor in Orange County, Caltrans District 12, 1988-1990.

Data Recovery Experience Includes:

- Data recovery excavations at SBR-3803H in Crowder Canyon Archaeological District, 2005; report out 2007 by Applied Earthworks.
- Data recovery excavations at ORA-1357 in the Aliso Creek drainage, 1993-1994, San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor, for Caltrans District 12.
- Data recovery excavations at 5 sites for the San Joaquin Hills Transportation in Orange County for Caltrans District 12, 1993-1994.
- Data recovery excavations at FRE-64, -632, -633, -1154, and -1155, for Caltrans District 6 and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, 1987-1989.

Historical Archaeology Experience Includes:

- Teach course in Historical Archaeology at Palomar College since 2004
- Testing of historical archaeological site in Desert Center, RIV-6513H, 2000.
- Testing historical archaeological site, IMP-7928H, near Westmorland, 2001
- Inventory and evaluation of Brown's Toll Road and a residence/way station associated with Crowder Canyon, for Caltrans District 8, 1997.
- Testing and evaluation of RIV-4707/H in Temecula, a late 19th century trash deposit with a domestic residence, Pala Bridge Improvement Project, Riverside County Transportation Department with Caltrans District 12 review.
- Inventory and evaluation/testing of historic homestead sites and historic transmission lines associated with the Rancho Las Flores Project, San Bernardino County for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1990, 1994-1995.

- Inventory and evaluation/testing of historic sites associated with the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor for Caltrans District 12, 1992-1993.
- Evaluation and testing of mid-to-late 19th century winery and homestead, lime and brick kilns, roads, and early 20th century cement and cobble building in Fontana, for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1991-1992.
- Evaluation (archival research and testing), data recovery, and preservation/interpretive efforts associated with the Franciscan Plaza Project, Phases I and II, San Juan Capistrano, 1988-1990 (2 volumes reprinted by Coyote Press, Salinas).

Selected Projects Completed under CEQA:

- Text Excavations at SDI-19502H in Bonsall (2010)
- Analysis of Stone Tools and Debitage from RIV-4042 (2010)
- Data Recovery Plan for data recovery at SDI-9537/H, Pauma Valley (2009)
- Evaluation of historic trash scatter and architectural evaluation 1939 historic building, Bonsall, with Ken Swift (2009)
- Surveys in Borrego Springs (3), Fallbrook (7), Valley Center, Rosamond, Wildomar, Escondido, Oceanside, and North Palm Springs (2006-09)
- Testing/evaluation of SDI-9537/H in Pauma Valley, 2005
- Data recovery ORA-1582H (now 1654H) in Huntington Beach, 2004-05
- Testing/evaluation of ORA-1582H, an historic dump (1900-1930), 2001-2006
- Testing of 7943/H near Perris, Riverside County, California.
- Architectural evaluations in Vista and Fallbrook (with Ken Swift)(2006-07)
- Burial excavations at ORA-149 in 2006
- Data recovery ORA-149 & -1582H (now 1654H), Huntington Beach, 2004-06
- Surveys at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park by Palomar College for California State Parks, 1996 (Arroyo Seco); 1998, 2000 & 2002 (Green Valley; 2004 (Horse Camp and Green Valley Campgrounds); 2006 (Arroyo Seco Primitive Camp and vicinity).
- Testing/evaluation of SDI-9537/H (prehistoric and historic components, 2005
- Mitigation monitoring (SDI-195 and SDI-195/H), Gevanthor Residence, City of San Diego, 2004
- Data recovery at ORA-149 and ORA-1582/H, June-July 2004
- Mitigation monitoring (SDI-15,093), City of San Diego, 2003
- Survey of 1,416 acres west of Julian, County of San Diego, 2003
- Testing at SDI-297 in Valley Center, County of San Diego, 2003
- Testing at SDI-16951 in Valley Center, County of San Diego, 2003
- Two 300 acre surveys in Menifee area of Riverside County, 2002-2003
- Data recovery at SDI-5581, Palomar College, 2000-2002
- Testing at prehistoric shell midden site, ORA-149, 2001
- Testing of historical archaeological site, ORA-1582H, 2001
- Evaluation DiAmbrogio Winery, Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, 2001
- Evaluation (testing) of SDI-15,093, Del Mar Terrace, City of San Diego, 1999
- Evaluation (testing) of SDI-5745 and SDI-15,120 in Pine Valley, County of San Diego, 1999

- Evaluation of historic structures in Pt. Loma and Del Mar, City of San Diego, 1998-1999, including designation of historic Portuguese fishing family residence the Historic Sites Board
- Evaluation (testing) of SDI-47, Ocean Beach, City of San Diego, 1996
- Evaluation (archival research and testing) of historic kiln site near Mission San Juan Capistrano, 1988-89 (project manager).
- Evaluation (archival research and testing) and data recovery excavations of the foundations of the wall around the Mission gardens in San Juan Capistrano (Sizzler and Plaza del Obispo Projects), 1988-1989.
- Evaluation (testing/archival research), data recovery, & interpretive efforts for the late-19th century Mile Square Park Site, Fountain Valley, 1987-89.

HABS/HAER Experience Includes:

- Served as P.I. for a HABS documentation of late 19th century-early 20th century structures in Fontana, San Bernardino County, 1990.
- Served as Project Manager for a major HAER documentation of a Ford Motor Assembly Plant at the Port of Long Beach, 1990-1991.

Cultural Resource Management Plans/Historic Preservation Plans:

- Historic Property Management Plan for the Lake Elsinore Advanced Storage Project (LEAPS) and associated 30 miles of transmission lines and substations. For Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Chambers Group, Inc. Submitted to SHPO, FERC, Cleveland National Forest (CNF), interested Indian Tribes (Federal and unrecognized). February 2005
- Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan – for 120 sites within the Rancho Las Flores Project, San Bernardino County, 2004. Major revision and expansion of 1990 document. 400 pages.
- Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan -- cultural resources overview, research design, and long-term cultural resource management plan for the 10,000-acre Rancho Las Flores Project, San Bernardino County. Covers 120 sites (lithic scatters, roasting pits, prehistoric camp sites, historic ranch and homestead sites, and large prehistoric/ethnohistoric housepit village sites). Several sites will be preserved in Serrano Heritage Preserve. 1990, revised 2004.
- Work on Historic Preservation Plan for Vandenberg AFB, National Park Service, 1994.

Experience in Preparing Agreement Documents Includes:

- Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the 10,000-acre Rancho Las Flores Project, San Bernardino County, 1994-97, approved by SHPO & ACHP.
- PA for the Playa Vista Project near Marina del Rey, approved, 1991.
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Hunter's Ridge Project, Fontana, 1993.

- All but historic building section of MOA for New Ford Road Project linked to San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Project, Orange County, 1993-94.
- Contributions to the development of an MOA for ARCO's proposed Coal Oil Point Project in Santa Barbara County, 1986-1987.
- Finding of Effect (FOE) for the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Project, 1992; also, for Phase I, Rancho Las Flores Project, 1994.

Experience in Assessing Damage to Archaeological Sites:

- Provided independent assessment of damage to archaeological sites within the Cleveland National Forest under the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA). This data was for a court case involving the looters.

Experience Working with Native Americans

- Chairperson of the SCA's Native American Programs Committee (NAPC) from 1992-1999:
 - ✓ symposia at Asilomar, 1993; Eureka, 1995; Rohnert Park 1997.
 - ✓ workshops for Salinan Nation, 1996; Pomo groups, 1998.
 - ✓ development of MiniSourcebook on CRM for California Indian groups, 1998; revised Sourcebook 1999
 - ✓ CRM workshop at annual SCA meeting, San Diego, 1998
 - ✓ Nov. 2004 – NAPC won the Governor's Heritage Conservation Award.
- Featured archaeologist at conference sponsored by the Governor's Office on Community Relations and the California Native American Heritage Commission, July 1992; plus additional conferences.
- Articles on Indian issues for Society for California Archaeology (SCA) Newsletter, Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Newsletter, Native American Heritage Commission Newsletter, News from Native California.
- Worked with the Juaneño and Gabrielino of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties; the Serrano and Cahuilla of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties; the Chumash of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, the Luiseño of Riverside and San Diego Counties, the Northfork Mono and Choinumne Yokuts of Fresno County, the Kumeyaay of San Diego County, 1985-1997, and the Salinans of Monterey County, 1985-1997.
- Worked with Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, the Moapa Reservation of Nevada, and other Native American groups in Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Colorado, working on the Mojave/Kern River EIR/EIS, Cultural Resources Technical Report, 1986.
- Work closely with Native American representatives from southern California on all phases of archaeological research, including research design, and have negotiated several complex burial agreements.

Summary of Work Under CEQA

In addition to above, served as PM and/or PI on over 120 projects since 1985, including inventory, evaluation, and mitigation phases for both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites as well as historic buildings. Wrote guide booklet for cultural resources under CEQA entitled, ***A Guide to Cultural Resource Management for Planners, Developers, Contractors, and Property Owners*** (with Carmen Weber), March 1993, revised 1999. Chambers Group, Irvine.

Selected Refereed Publications

- 2010a The Bassar Chiefdom in the Context of Theories of Political Economy. In ***State and Society in Atlantic West Africa: Archaeologies of Landscape and Region***, ed. by J.C. Monroe and A. Ogundiran (in prep for Cambridge University Press).
- 2010b A Comparative Study of Early and Later Iron Age Societies in the Bassar Region of Northern Togo. To appear in the Proceedings of the World Iron Conference, London, February 2009.
- 2010c Steatite Sourcing and Steatite Production and Exchange in the Southern Sierra Foothills. To be resubmitted to the ***Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*** (with R.O. Allen and M. Lockhart) (to be submitted)
- 2006 ***Final Report on the Huntington Beach Dump Site, CA-ORA-1654H (formerly – 1582H), Including the Results of Excavations at Newly Discovered Loci B and C, Pacific City Project, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California.*** Professional Archaeological Services, San Diego. For Makar Properties, Newport Beach, CA. (with S. Crull, Co-P.I. & S. Walter).
- 2005 Surprising Results at the Early Iron Site of Dekpassanware, Togo, West Africa. ***Backdirt***. Spring/Summer. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA .
- 2004a ***Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan, Rancho Las Flores Project, Hesperia, San Bernardino, California.*** For Rancho Las Flores, LLC. Ms on file at the San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Information Center, Redlands, California.
- 2004b ***Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of 1,415.6 Acres of the Hoskings Ranch South of State Highway 78/79 Near Julian San Diego County, California.*** Manuscript on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

- 2003 Recent Early Iron Age Research in Bassar, Togo. **Nyame Akuma** 59:76-78.
- 2001 The Effect of the Slave Trade on the Bassar Ironworking Society, Togo In **West Africa During the Atlantic Slave Trade: Archaeological Perspectives**, edited by C. De Corse, pp. 59-80. Leicester University Press, London.
- 2000 Iron Metallurgy: Sociocultural Context. In **Ancient African Metallurgy: The Socio-Cultural Context**, edited by J.O. Vogel, pp. 147-198. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California
- 1999 **A Sourcebook on Cultural Resource Management, Archaeology, and Cultural Heritage Values for the Native American Communities of California.** Society for California Archaeology[author & compiler]
- 1998 **A MiniSourcebook on Cultural Resource Management, Archaeology, and Cultural Heritage Values for the Native American Communities of California.** Society for California Archaeology. [author and compiler]
- 1997a The Cultural Context of Ironworking. In **Encyclopedia of Precolonial Africa**, edited by J. Vogel, pp. 135-149. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- 1997b **Archaeological Investigations at Franciscan Plaza, San Juan Capistrano**, 2 vols. Chambers Group, Santa Ana, CA. Prepared for Redevelopment Agency City of San Juan Capistrano & Franciscan Plaza Investment Group. Reprinted by Coyote Press, Salinas.
- 1993 **A Guide to Cultural Resource Management for Planners, Developers, Contractors, and Property Owners.** Chambers Group, Irvine, California (with Carmen Weber).
- 1990 A History of Changing Paradigms, Goals, and Methods in the Archaeology of Francophone West Africa. In **The History of African Archaeology**, edited by P. Robertshaw, pp. 155-172. James Currey, London.
- 1988 Societal Repercussions of the Rise of Large-Scale Traditional Iron Production: a West African Example. **The African Archaeological Review** 6:91-113.
- 1986 Bassar: A Quantified, Chronologically Controlled, Regional Study of a Traditional Ironworking Centre. **Africa** 56(2):148-174.

- 1982 The Effects of Variable Site Occupation Span on the Results of Frequency Seriation. ***American Antiquity*** 47:291-315.
- 1980 Archaeological Investigations in 1979 on the Santa Fe National Forest by the Pajarito Archaeological Research Project, USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

Conference Papers and Symposia

- delivered well over three dozen conference papers for various meetings of the AAA, SAA, SCA, ASA, SAfA, CMSA, and other societies, 1980-2009.
- most recent papers given at the World Iron Conference in London in February 2009, the Colloquium on West African Sites in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in 2007, and at the SAfA(Calgary) and SAA meetings (Puerto Rico) in 2006.
- organized/chaired symposia on CRM research, Communication Between Native Americans and Archaeologists, and Research at Vandenberg AFB, at various forums, including the SCA and SAA, 1992-1998.
- organized workshop on CRM law for Salinan Nation, Monterey County, 1996.

Professional Affiliations

Society for Professional Archaeologists (SOPA), 1987-1998
 Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 1998-2010
 Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 1977-1985, 1988-2010
 American Anthropological Association (AAA), 1981-1994, 2010
 Society for California Archaeology (SCA), 1987-2010
 Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS), 1977-1980, 1988-2009
 Society for Conservation Archaeology (SfCA), 1988-1990
 California Mission Studies Association (CMSA), 1989-1990
 Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), 1990-1992
 Society for Africanist Archaeologists (SAfA), 1992, 2003-2010

Selected Honors and Awards

Palomar College Research Award, 2009-2010
 International Center for Scientific Research Listing (CIRS – Centre International pour la Recherche Scientifique), for Palomar College Archaeology Program Web Pages, 2007
 Study Sphere Learning Resource Award of Excellence, Palomar College Archaeology Program Web Pages, 2006
 Governor's Heritage Award, 2004, for Native American Programs Committee, committee that I founded and led from 1992-1999.
 Palomar College Research Award, 2000-2001
 Professorial Fulbright Scholar Award, African Regional Research Program, 2001-2002 – research in Togo West Africa, Jan-July 2002

Commendation Award from Society for California Archaeology for Work as
 Native American Programs Committee Chair, 1992-1999
 Ahmanson Research Grant, UCLA, 1999
 NISOD Teaching Excellence Award, 1998
 Palomar College Research Award, 1997
 Computer Equipment Grant for Palomar Archaeology Program, 1995
 Wenner-Gren Foundation Grant, Togo, West Africa, 1988-1989.
 Fulbright Grant - Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, 1982.
 Teaching Assistant, UCLA, Anthropology Department, 1979-1980.
 Research Assistant, UCLA, Pajarito Archaeological Research Project, 1978-80.

Areas of Expertise

- Cultural Resource Management/Section 106
- Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of Southern California
- Southern California Historic Archaeology
- Puebloan Cultures of the American Southwest
- Iron Age Cultures of SubSaharan Africa
- Ceramic Typology, Seriation, and Analysis
- Steatite Sourcing in California
- Windows XP; MS Office 2007: Word, Excel, Access, SharePoint Designer
- GPS Trimble Pathfinder; Ashtech ProMark2 & 3 GPS
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS), ArcView 3.2, Spatial and Image Analyst Extensions, ArcView IMS; ArcGIS 9.3.and ArcGIS Server.

References

CRM/Section 106/CEQA

Barbara Tejada
 Caltrans District 8
 909-383-5950
barbara_tejada@dot.ca.gov

Laurie Dobson
 Riverside County Trans. Dept.
 909-275-2016

Mark Thompson, Thure Stedt
 TRS Consultants
 7867 Convoy Court, Ste 312
 San Diego, 92111
 858-496-2525

Glenn Russell
 San Diego County Archaeologist
 858-694-2981
glenn.russell@sdcounty.ca.gov

Margaret Hangan
 U.S. Forest Service, Cleveland National Forest
 858-674-2973
mhangan@fs.fed.us

Gail Wright
 Dept. of Planning & Land Use
 858-694-3003
gail.wright@sdcounty.ca.gov

Martin Rosen, Caltrans
 District 11
 619-688-6751

Larry Spanne, BHPO
 Vandenberg AFB
 805-732-8232 x50748

Steve Dibble, COE
Los Angeles District
213-452-3849

Tom Taylor
Southern California Edison
818-302-9540

Stephen Bouscaren, Ph.D.
San Diego City College
619-271-9139; 230-2609

Laura Eisenberg
Transportation Corridor Agencies
949-513-3482, -3481

Cliff Hood
Rancho Las Flores, LLC
949-248-2300, x202

Mary Beth Broeren, City Planner
City of Huntington Beach
714-536-5550
broerenm@surfcity-hb.org

Experience with Native Americans

Larry Myers, Executive Secretary
Native American Heritage Commission
Sacramento 916-653-4082

Joyce Perry, David Belardes
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
714-493-4933

Katherine Saubel
NAHC 909-849-8304

Gregg Castro
Salinan Nation
408-218-4459

Academic

Dr. Merrick Posnansky, Prof. Emeritus
Professor of History and Archaeology, Emeritus
UCLA 818-986-1381

Dr. Joe Vogel, retired
Anth Dept., Univ. of Alabama
707-642-5972

APPENDIX B

PROOF OF RECORDS SEARCH



South Coastal Information Center
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego, CA 92105
Office: (619) 594-5682
Fax: (619) 594-4483
scic@mail.sdsu.edu
scic_gis@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Professional Archaeological Services

Company Representative: Philip de Barros, Ph.D.

Date: 8/14/2009

Project Identification: Bonsall 57.9 Acre Survey

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 81

Hours: 1

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION



Philip de Barros, Ph.D.
13730 Via Cima Bella
San Diego, CA 92129
760-807-9489 (cell)
858-484-3478 (phone/FAX)
760-761-3516 (FAX)

Professional Archaeological Services

August 18, 2009

Dave Singleton
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sacred Lands Check for a 57.9-acre parcel for a proposed residential subdivision in the Merriman Mountains at 31460 Aqueduct Road in San Diego County. The parcel is north of Camino Del Rey and just west of Interstate 5 in Section 26 of Township 10 South, Range 3 West, on the **Bonsall** 7.5' quad.

Dear Dave,

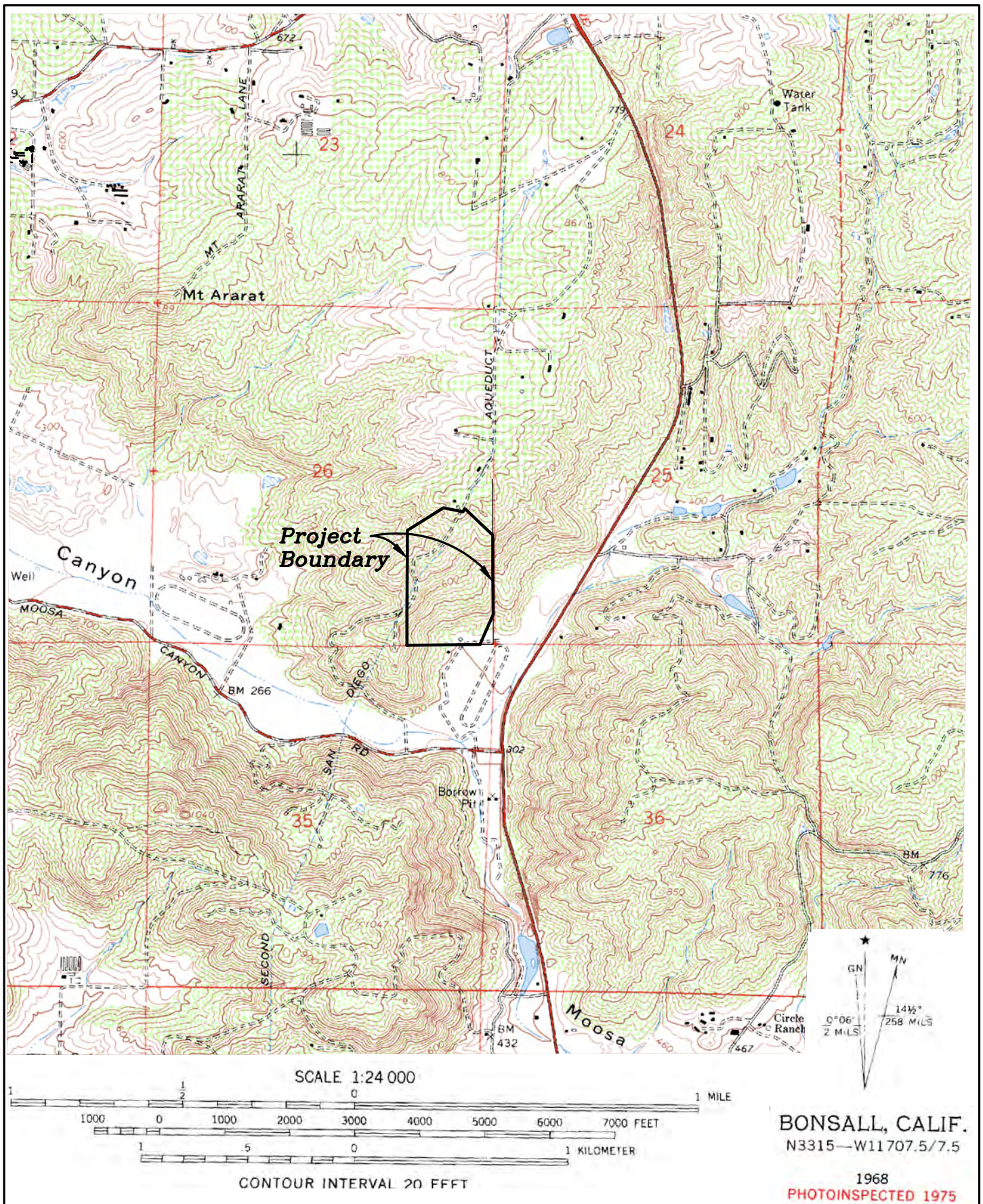
I am requesting a sacred lands check for the property referenced above. I have attached a portion of the 7.5' USGS **Bonsall** quad showing the approximate location of the proposed project.

Please fax the results of the search to Professional Archaeological Services at 760-761-3516. If you need to call me for any reason, please call at 760-807-9489.

Sincerely,

Philip de Barros, Ph.D.

**Doing the Job Right the First Time!
Cost-Effective Resource Management!**



Project Location Map

Figure—

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384

SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

(916) 653-6251

Fax (916) 657-5390

Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov

ds_nahc@pacbell.net



August 18, 2009

Dr. Phillip de Barros, Ph.D.

Professional Archaeological Services

13730 Via Circa Bella

San Diego, CA 92129

Sent by FAX to: 858-484-3478 and 760-761-3516

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts List for a Proposed Residential Subdivision Project; located in the Merriman Mountains in North County; San Diego County, California

Dear Dr. de Barros:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources (c.f. CA Public Resources Code §21070), was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE) requested. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c)(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half - mile radius of the project area (APE) of the proposed project (APE). There are, however, Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the APE.

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes and interested Native American individuals that the NAHC recommends as 'consulting parties,' for this purpose, that may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American Tribe or Tribal Elder may be the only source of information about a cultural resource.. Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Office of Historic Preservation Coordinator's office (at (916) 653-7278, for referral to the nearest Information Center of which there are 11..

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 [f]et se), and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), as appropriate..

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a

project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code §5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code §6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of 'historic properties of religious and cultural significance' may also be protected the under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior' discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C, 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibly threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts List (NOTE: we further recommend that other forms of 'proof of mailing or proof of contact be utilized instead of 'Return Receipt Requested' Certified or Registered Mail.) Further, we suggest a follow-up telephone call to the contacts if the replies are not received or need clarification.

Native American Contacts
July 2, 2010
San Diego County

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Russell Romo
12064 Old Pomerado Road Luiseno
Poway , CA 92064
(858) 748-1586

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.
(951) 308-9295 Ext 8106
(951) 676-2768
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872
(760) 742-3422 - FAX

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Angela Veltrano, Rincon Culture Committee
P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
Valley Center CA 92082
council@rincontribe.org
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505
(760) 724-2172 - FAX
(760) 917-1736 - cell

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Henry Contreras, Most Likely Descendant
1763 Chapulin Lane Luiseno
Fallbrook , CA 92028
(760) 728-6722 - Home
(760) 908-7625 - Cell

Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059
cupa@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3590
(760) 742-4543 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and federal NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.3.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 57.9-acre Residential Development; located at 31460 Aqueduct Road in the Bonsall area of North County; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
July 2, 2010
San Diego County

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Rob Roy, Environmental Director
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
lajolla-sherry@aol.com and
(760) 742-3790
(760) 742-1704 Fax

Mel Vernon, Chairperson
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1044 North Ivy Street Luiseno
Escondido , CA 92026
melvern@aol.com
(760) 746-8692
(760) 703-1514 - cell

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and federal NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.3.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 57.9-acre Residential Development; located at 31460 Aqueduct Road in the Bonsall area of North County; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES

Escondido Office

609 South Escondido Boulevard, Escondido, CA 92025 y Phone 760/746-8941 y Fax 760/746-1815
www.calindian.org y contactCILS@calindian.org

EUREKA

SCONDIDO

Mark A. Vezzola, Staff Attorney
760/746-8941, Ext. 121
mvezzola@calindian.org

BISHOP

SACRAMENTO

SENT VIA E-MAIL

January 28, 2010

Heather Kwiatkowski, Staff Archaeologist
Department of Planning and Land Use
heather.kwiatkowski@sdcounty.ca.gov

Re: Hefner Brown Minor Subdivision, Project Numbers: 3200 21159 (TPM), Log No, 09-02-002

Dear Ms. Kwiatkowski:

These comments are submitted by California Indian Legal Services on behalf of the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians ("San Luis Rey Band" or "Tribe"), regarding the proposed upgrading of pipeline along West Vista Way. The San Luis Rey Band is a San Diego County Tribe whose traditional territory includes the cities of Oceanside, Carlsbad, Escondido, San Marcos, Vista and Bonsall, among others. The Tribe is concerned about preserving cultural, archaeological and historical sites within the project area.

The San Luis Rey Band has concerns about the subdivision of the fifty eight acre parcel in the Bonsall Community Plan Area. The Tribe is not inherently opposed to land development but this particular project falls squarely within the San Luis Rey Band's traditional territory. While the Native American Heritage Commission does not always identify areas of historical or traditional significance, the Band has deep concerns about projects that seek to develop its ancestral lands and particularly the proper and lawful treatment of Native American human remains and sacred items likely to be uncovered in the course of this project.

To ensure the proper treatment of any cultural resources or Native American human remains that are uncovered during the course the development, the San Luis Rey Band formally requests that the County of San Diego agree to return any culturally significant items discovered during development to the Tribe. Any plans to curate such items would disregard the respect due to these culturally rich and often sacred resources. Such resources whether they are cooking utensils, animal bones or sacred objects, hold great significance for the San Luis Rey Band.

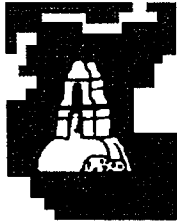
We wish to be involved in the consultation process of any project within traditional the Tribe's traditional territory and look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

CALIFORNIA INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES

Mark A. Vezzola
Attorney for the San Luis Rey Band

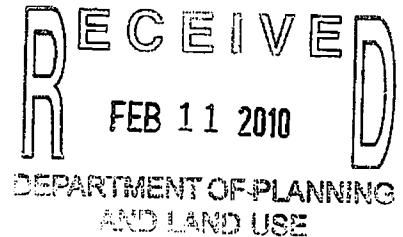
cc: Melvin Vernon, Tribal Captain
Carmen Mojado, Secretary of Government Relations



PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
35008 Pala Temecula Rd. PMB 445
Pala, CA 92059

Ph: (760) 891-3591
Fax: (760) 742-4543



February 10, 2010

Gail Wright, Staff Archaeologist
Department of Planning and Land Use
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B, MS 0650
San Diego, CA 92123-1666

Re: Hefner-Brown Minor Subdivision; 3200 21159 (TPM), Log No. 09-02-002

Dear Ms. Wright:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we request to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Further, we may recommend archaeological monitoring pending the results of site surveys and records searches associated with the project. If the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3591 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, MA
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH. PLEASE ALSO NOTE THAT JOE NIXON NO LONGER WORKS FOR THE PALA THPO.

APPENDIX D

ACCESSION AGREEMENT FOR CA-SDI-19502 for Curation at the San Diego Archaeological Center

San Diego Archaeological Center

preserving pieces of the past

ACCESSION AGREEMENT Transfer of Title of Archaeological Collections to the San Diego Archaeological Center

This Agreement outlines the specifications for the transfer of title of archaeological collections to the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) by Michael Hefner (Collection Owner). This Agreement is in keeping with the mission of the San Diego Archaeological Center, the guidelines as stated in the SDAC Operations Manual, the State of California Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan guidelines for the curation of archaeological collections and the stated objective of SDAC to curate both Federally-owned and non-Federally-owned collections in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.

The mission of the San Diego Archaeological Center is to preserve and curate prehistoric and historic archaeological artifacts and to promote the educational, cultural and scientific use of archaeological collections in partnership with American Indians, cultural groups and the communities we serve.

I. Collection

A. Collection Identification

The following collection is presented to SDAC:

Project Name: *Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of TPM 21159, a 57.9-Acre Parcel at 13460 Aqueduct Road, APN 127-110-81, including Test Excavations at CA-SDI-19502, Bonsall, San Diego County, California.*

Artifacts recovered from sites: *CA-SDI-19502 (P-37-030719)*

Excavated by: *Professional Archaeological Services*

Excavated on: *March 21, 2010*

Consisting of: 1/4 Box of artifacts

 Boxes of associated documents

 Unboxed artifacts

1. A Box is defined as a 15" x 12" x 10" archival-quality box with a lid and with an upper weight limit of 30 pounds.
2. An unboxed artifact is a clearly marked artifact too large to fit in a standard box.
3. Associated records are those documents which describe the collection and the excavation, including, but not limited to, catalogues, maps, photographs, computer data, etc.

B. Collection Ownership

1. The Collection Owner affirms that it is the legal owner of the Collection.
2. The Collection Owner hereby unconditionally and irrevocably gives the Collection with all associated rights of the donor to the San Diego

Archaeological Center, which may be used in any manner deemed appropriate to the SDAC.

C. Collection Condition

1. **Hazards** – To the best of its knowledge, the CRM Firm affirms that the Collection contains no hazardous materials, including, but not limited to radioactive matter, flammable liquids, explosives, live or dead insects or animals or other biological hazards.
2. **Packaging** - The CRM Firm affirms that the Collection is packaged in accordance with SDAC Collection Preparation Guidelines, using archival-quality packaging materials and specified organization methodology.
3. **Associated Records** - The CRM Firm affirms that the Collection is accompanied by all relevant documentation, including, but not limited to inventory, catalogues, field notes, photographs, maps, contracts, correspondence and other documentation relating to the Collection.
4. **Pre-Transfer Inspection** - SDAC reserves the right to inspect the Collection a maximum of five days before transfer to ascertain that the above is true and correct.
 - a. If inspection reveals deficiencies, SDAC may require the deficiencies to be cured by the CRM Firm.
 - b. If inspection reveals deficiencies, SDAC may require the deficiencies to be cured by the Collection Owner; or, SDAC may charge additional monies to correct same under a separate agreement.
 - c. SDAC reserves the right to refuse any materials which, in its judgement, would demand excessive attention, technical expertise or space, or which in any other way it considers inappropriate.
5. SDAC reserves the right to contact the CRM Firm if further clarification or documentation is necessary.

II. Terms of this Agreement

A. Costs Associated with this Agreement.

The curation fees shall be \$700 for each cubic foot of artifacts, \$125 for each quarter-box and \$100 for each unboxed artifact for a total of \$125.00, provided the Collection meets or exceeds the Collection condition as stated above.

B. Schedule for Invoicing and Payment

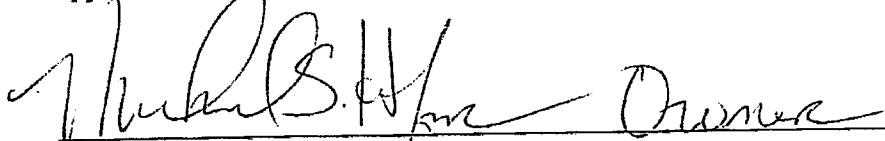
Full payment of \$125.00 must accompany the Collection upon delivery to the San Diego Archaeological Center. Full payment is due at delivery, even if the Collection Owner opts for phased delivery of the Collection.

C. Transportation of Collection

The Collection Owner or agent shall transport the Collection to the San Diego Archaeological Center for curation upon implementation of this Agreement.

NOTICE OF ACCESSION AGREEMENT

By execution of this Accession Agreement, the Collection Owner certifies that the Collection meets or exceeds the Collection Condition as specified above. The Collection Owner acknowledges that the Collection becomes irrevocably the property of the San Diego Archaeological Center and may be displayed, stored, maintained and disposed of as deemed appropriate by the SDAC. The Collection Owner is encouraged to seek the advice of a qualified appraiser before claiming a tax deduction, and understands the SDAC cannot value the donation.

 Owner 7/1/10 Date
Signature for Collection Owner, Title

 July 1, 2010 Date
Signature for SDAC, Title

Please complete the following information for our records

Collection Owner (Person, Agency or Company):
Contact Person: **Michael Hefner**
Address: **31460 Aqueduct Rd., Bonsall, CA 92003**
Phone/Fax: **760-218-9171 (cell)**

CRM Firm: **Professional Archaeological Services**
Contact Person for this Collection: **Philip de Barros**
Address: **13730 Via Cima Bella, San Diego, CA 92129**
Phone/Fax: **760-807-9489/760-761-3516**

© 2003 San Diego Archaeological Center

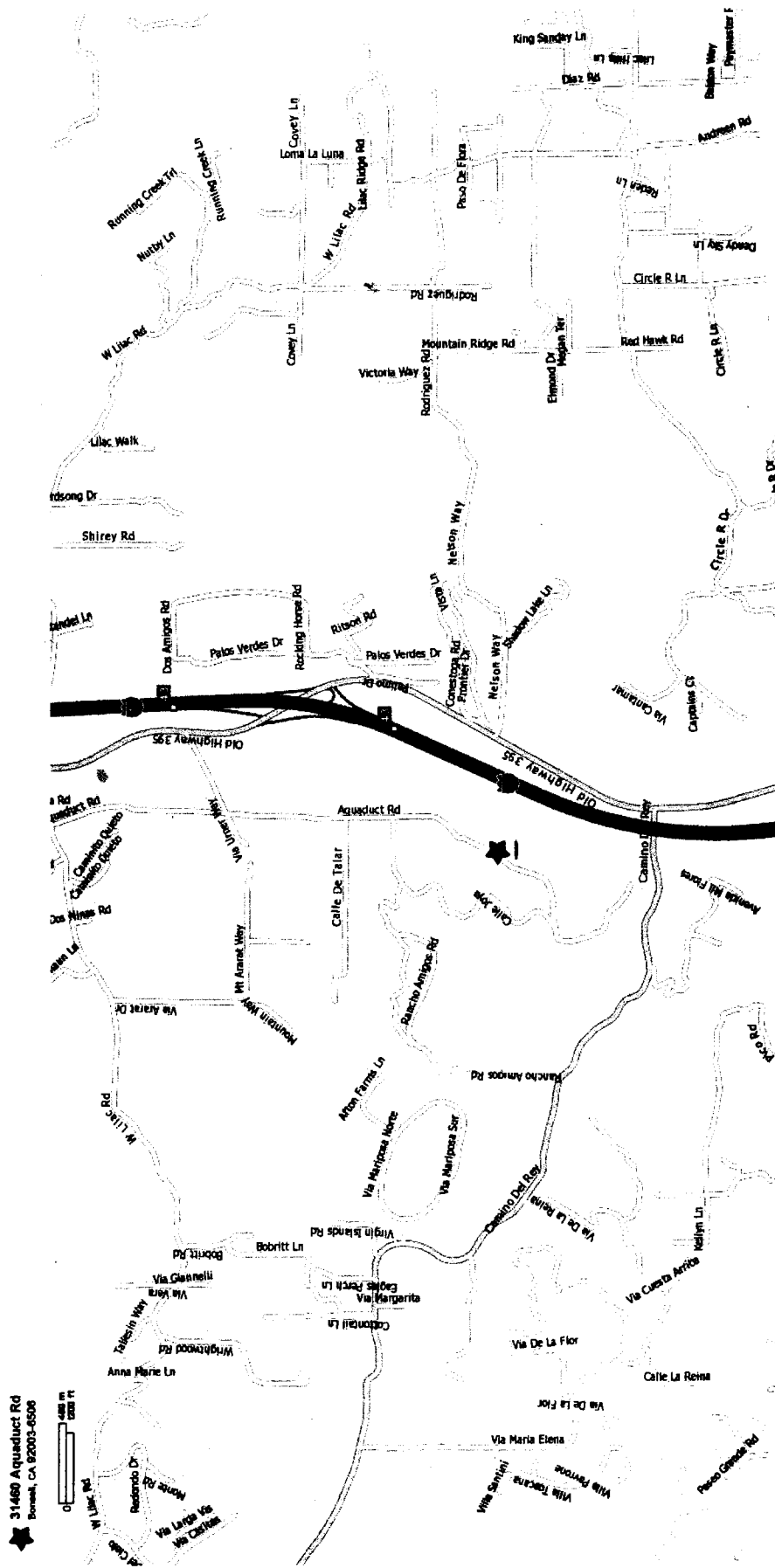


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

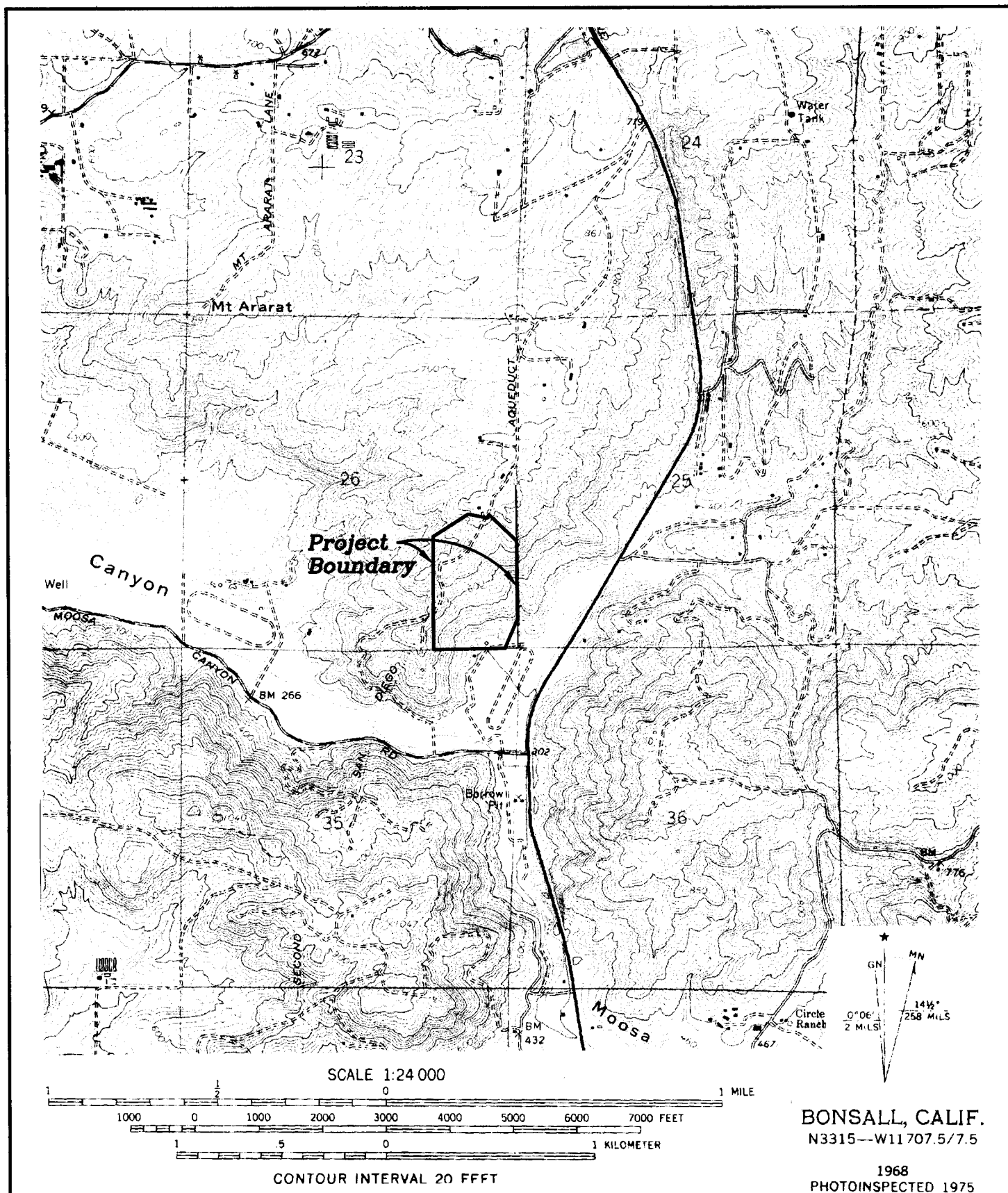


Figure 2: Project Location Map

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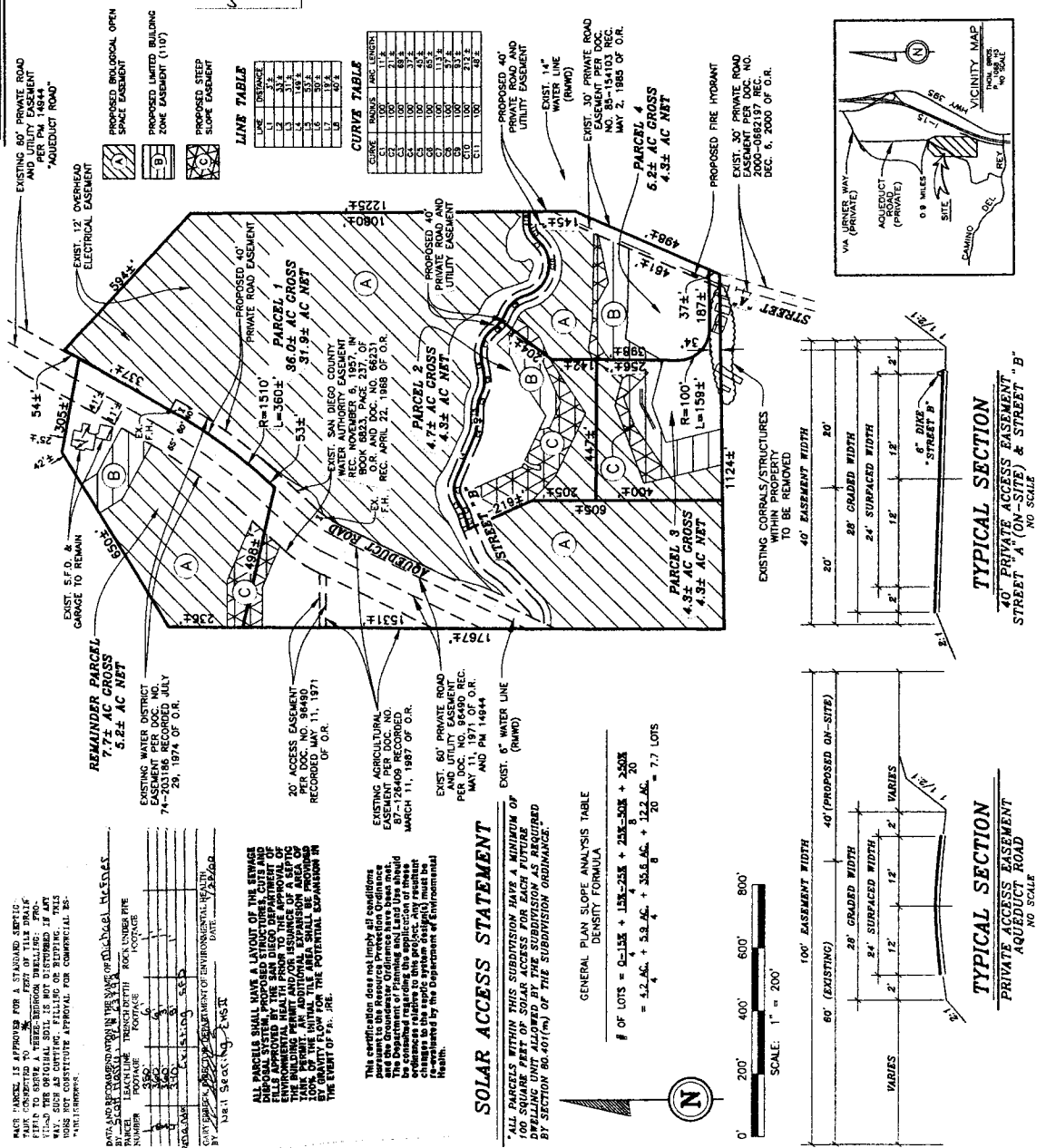
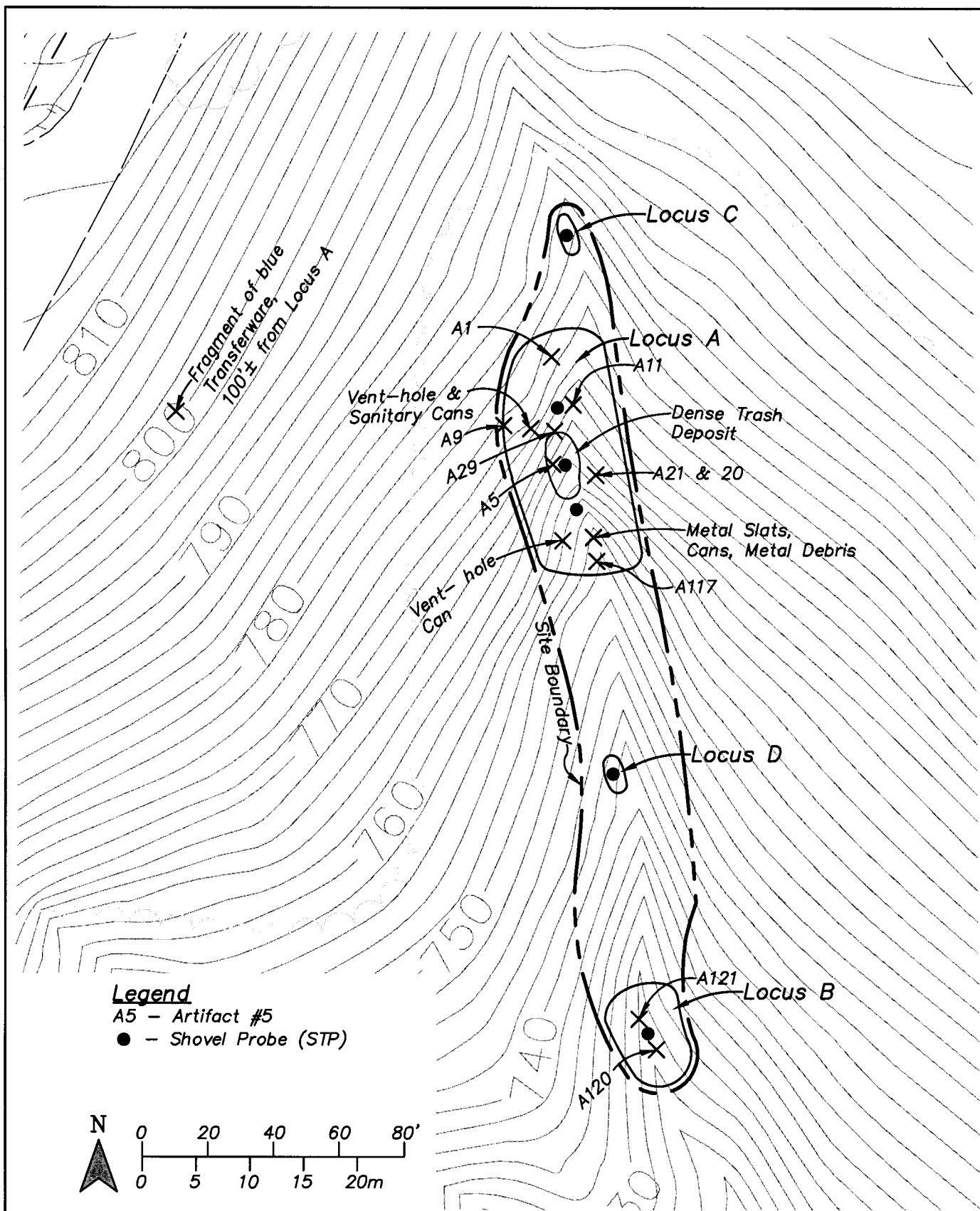


FIGURE 3: SITE PLAN



Figure 4: 1928 Aerial Photo Showing a Residence Just North of Subject Property



SDI-19502

Figure 5